

# Woroni



THE PAPER OF THE ANU STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 33 NUMBER 8 22 JULY 1981





## EDITORIAL

We wish to announce a change in the composition of the WORONI editorial collective. On Monday 13 July Robert Patch resigned as editor of WORONI and was given the position of Executive Officer of WORONI. The new position will involve a change in the emphasis of his activities away from the laying out and proof-reading and towards the administrative and clerical side of things. We, for example, be in control of the letters pages in future editions. Robert has agreed to provide the readers of WORONI with a detailed statement explaining why he thought this change was necessary and what advantages WORONI will accrue from it.

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Those of you who were here during the last week of 1st Semester will no doubt be able to recall that the front cover of our last edition featured a graphic concerning the banning of Penthouse and other alleged sexist magazines from sale at the Union Shop. You will also be pleased to hear that one of the Union Board members was advised by the Board to withdraw a motion censuring the author of the article it referred to.

\*\*\*\*\*

On the same issue we wish to berate those brave individuals who attempted to prevent us from distributing the last WORONI. You may not know it but when we put a couple of hundred copies of the last edition in the Refectory a couple of the crusaders against sexism raced down to the Refectory and confiscated them, claiming that the front cover contravened S.A. Publication Regulations (see the letter by Sue McGrath this edition) because it was sexist. After dragging Jeffrey Dalton out of bed (he had the flu) and paying for a taxi to get him to campus (abuse of S.A. funds?) Jeffrey decided that the article/cover was OK and said that we should go ahead with distribution. Well done Jeffrey, for allowing us to tell students about this important debate on campus.

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Many of you will have heard that during the vacation the ANU Council considered the recommendations of the Working Party on Student Accommodation. The Working Party was formed as a result of the demands on accommodation made by the S.A. last year.

Amongst the recommendations was a proposal that Bruce, Garran and Burton Hall amalgamated. Given the lack of time we have had available since Council last met, we are unable to present a comprehensive report on this issue but hope to do so by the next edition. We ask that residents of those halls think about what it would be like with one warden for the three halls, with all the accounts being mixed so that the less profitable halls will be funded by the residents of the other halls, with fees rising in some halls to pay for the losses made by the others.

\*\*\*\*\*

Sue McGrath has gone and written us another letter complaining about our lack of objectivity. Whilst criticism is always welcome we think she is being a little harsh on us. She originally said she was going to write a short letter and eventually came up with a full page article well after our deadline. The line was left off by mistake and we apologise but the location of any particular line on the finished product has little bearing on its position (top or bottom of column) when it is typed up (as Sue well knows). We also offered to reprint her entire article when told of our mistake. An offer which she refused.

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### STAFF/STUDENT FORUM

#### How much can we really know about Jesus?

A five part Forum series, Dr Robert Banks, Visiting Fellow in History, and Dr Ian Williams, just returned from Yale Divinity School, will develop an empirically based, provocative portrait of Jesus.

Thursday 23 July  
Why the Debate about the Historical Jesus

Thursday 30 July  
Jesus - The man who fits no formula

Thursday 6 August  
The New Power and Pertinence of Jesus Teaching

Thursday 13 August  
An Historian looks at the resurrection

Thursday 20 August  
The Contemporary Challenge of Jesus

H/A G 26 1-2pm

### BURGMANN COLLEGE SEMINARS

#### The Historical Jesus: The Theological 'Jesus'

A series of three seminars to be held at  
Burgmann College

Thursday 30 July 1981. Robert Banks  
Thursday 6 August 1981. Richard Campbell  
Thursday 13 August 1981. Graham Hughes

at 4.15pm to 5.45pm  
in the

Campbell-Edwards Room, Burgmann College

Co-sponsored by: St Marks Institute of Theology

#### A Series of Lectures on St Paul's Letter to Philippi

Wednesday 22nd July 1981 Ross Kingham  
Wednesday 29th July 1981 Don Baird  
Wednesday 5th August 1981. Robert Banks.

1.00pm - 2.00pm

Hayden-Allen Building G24.

Sponsored by the ANU Evangelical Union.

### FILM SHOW

"WATERLOO" . . . . a film touching on  
landlord-tenant law and the legislation relating  
to clearance and redevelopment.

When: 1pm 24 July  
Where: Law Theatre, Faculty of  
Law  
How much: FREE

ALL WELCOME

### TOP SOCCER

A.C.T. FEDERATION CUP FINAL

A.N.U.

vs

DOWNER OLYMPIC

SUNDAY 26th JULY

DEAKIN OVAL K.O. 2.30pm

Editors: Liga Vasils  
Rohan Greenland  
Larry Anderson

Published by Jeff Dalton for the  
A.N.U. Students' Association

Printed by Queanbeyan Age

FROM PAT SORBY . . . . .

DEAR STUDENTS OF THE A.N.U.  
BOTH PAST AND PRESENT,

Greetings and thank you. The students have become part of my life and person. I will cherish forever the laughter, the tears, the friendships, the debates, etc.

It was a great privilege to be part of the University and your friend.

Good Luck!

PAT SORBY



### COMMUNITY AID ABROAD

Northside Group

Meets Third Tuesday each week in People's Homes

Interested?

Contact:  
Ricky Dargavel phone 54 9454.  
Mick Evans phone 54 2538

Masayuki Miyasaka - Kendo \* Sportsman of the Year. Won the International Goodwill Tournament at the Australian Kendo Championships in 1980, and was the founding President of the ANU Kendo Club and has been its chief instructor since 1978 and is graded by the Japanese Kendo Federation at the 3rd Dan level.

Masayuki has provided a great wealth of information and expertise to the University in Kendo and has organised many successful competitions and exhibitions in the ACT.

### FULL BLUE

Peter Jones - Hockey  
Martin Przybyski - Hockey

### HALF BLUE

Chris Jones - Athletics  
Mark Paine - Athletics  
Jim James - Fencing  
Michael Edwards - Rugby League  
Neil McCauslan - Hockey  
Nigel Hedgecock - Hockey  
Camilla Darling - Skiing  
Stephen Smith - Skiing  
Tim Adams - Rugby League.

Due to the large number of letters we receive, a limit of two pages shall be set aside for letters.

Letters will be published on a first come first served basis. Letters over 200 words will not be considered for publication. Letters should also be clearly labelled "Letter to the Editors".

- The Editors.

# Cancer of the lung

## Introduction

Cancer is a disease of the body's cells. These minute structures — in different forms — make up various parts of the body; the skin, heart, lungs, bones, stomach, etc. Though all these cells differ in shape and function, they all share a common characteristic — their ability for self reproduction.

This process of reproduction means that one cell becomes two, two become four, and so on. The mechanism of cell reproduction provides for normal growth and repair of body tissue in an orderly manner.

When cell division does not follow an orderly pattern, abnormal growth takes place. Masses of tissue called tumours build up. If the tumours are self contained, though they may grow quite large, they are called benign and do not spread outside their own confines.

On the other hand malignant tumours, or cancers, are not self contained. They invade and crowd out neighbouring tissues and organs. They can spread through the lymph or blood streams to other parts of the body forming new growths known as secondaries. This secondary growth is called a metastasis. Even if the primary tumour is removed by surgery or radiation, the disease sometimes recurs in the form of secondaries which have spread before the primary tumour's growth was arrested.

Cancer cells grow and spread at varying rates, some very fast some very slow. This process depends on many factors, such as the site of the primary tumour, its particular type and the body defence mechanisms for its control. Thus some cancers may take years to develop and be very responsive to treatment, others may develop rapidly and be less responsive.

Whatever the various factors are we do know that the earlier a cancer is treated the greater the likelihood of control and cure.

## Increase in deaths

Twenty years ago lung cancer was a rare disease. Today among Australian men, it is the most common cause of death from cancer. Just on 3,500 men and over 600 women die each year in Australia from lung cancer. These rates are double those of twenty years ago. This increasing death rate has closely paralleled the increasing consumption of cigarettes.

While part of this rise is due to improvements in diagnosis, there is no doubt among the experts that a true increase in lung cancer has taken place.

Data from other countries have been showing similar increases in the lung cancer death rate and a similar higher risk for men than for women. In some countries, such as in Scotland and in England and Wales, the increase appears to have started at least 40 years ago; in others, such as Chile and Japan, it has been noted only during the last 15 years.

The rising incidence of lung cancer in women began in about 1960, probably reflecting the later adoption of smoking by women.

## Smoking and Lung Cancer

As the occurrence of lung cancer has increased, the search for its causes has been intensified. Most scientists now believe that cigarette smoking is the major cause.

The earliest suspicions of an association between smoking and lung cancer were aroused by the observation of many physicians that lung cancer patients were predominantly heavy cigarette smokers. Since 1939 numerous statistical studies have shown that such an association exists.

These studies have shown that the risk of developing lung cancer increases with duration of smoking and the number of cigarettes smoked each day, and decreases with discontinuance of smoking. The average male smoker (one packet a day) is 10 times more likely to develop lung cancer than non-smokers. The risk is as much as 30-fold for heavy smokers (more than one packet a day). The risks for cigarette smokers exceed those for pipe or cigar smokers.

Depending on the amount smoked, the lung cancer risk for women cigarette smokers is about five times that of non-smokers. Although women presently account for only about one-seventh of the total deaths from lung cancer, their death rate due to lung cancer has increased 400 percent since 1930. The lower death rate from lung cancer for

women smokers is believed to have been due to the fact that, in general, women acquired the smoking habit at a later age, smoked fewer cigarettes per day, and inhaled less than male smokers of the same ages.

Information for these studies was obtained in two ways. In *retrospective* statistical studies, lung cancer patients, healthy persons of the same age and sex, and patients having diseases other than cancer were queried as to their lifetime smoking habits. These studies showed that proportionately more cigarette smokers were found among lung cancer patients than among the groups without lung cancer. In *prospective* studies, groups to be observed were selected from presumably healthy persons. Information was collected about smoking habits and provision was made to obtain death certificates for those members of the group who died in subsequent years of study. From this data, overall death rates and death rates by cause were computed for the different types of smokers and non smokers. Here also a strong association between smoking and lung cancer was clearly indicated.

Extension data from seven large prospective studies have confirmed and reinforced these findings. The studies covered different types of population groups in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. One, a study of 250,000 veterans begun in 1954 by the National Cancer Institute in cooperation with the Veterans' Administration, revealed that cigarette smokers also have a higher death rate than nonsmokers for a number of other diseases other than lung cancer. Another prospective study of one million

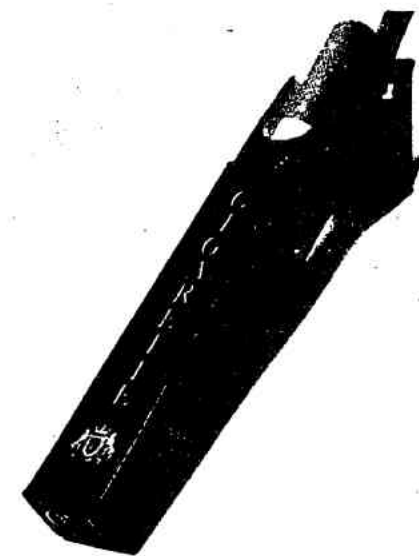
"cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action". This committee of experts had reviewed all available scientific data during a year and a half of intensive study and their judgment was: "Cigarette smoking is causally related to lung cancer in men; the magnitude of the effect of cigarette smoking far outweighs all other factors. The data for women, though less extensive, point in the same direction".

In 1962, the Royal College of Physicians of London published "Smoking and Health", a review of the many studies showing the relationship between the smoking habit and cancer (and also other diseases). A later report, "Smoking and Health Now" (1971) showed that continuing studies confirm the statistical association. Lung cancer has been experimentally caused in laboratory animals by forced inhalation of tobacco smoke.

## Other Factors

Less than 10 percent of all cases of lung cancer occur in nonsmokers. Occupational hazards, air pollution, and other environmental factors have been implicated, although the association of any of these is minor compared to the effect of cigarette smoking.

Surveys of lung cancer incidence among workers in various industries have disclosed that a somewhat greater chance of developing lung cancer exists for persons exposed frequently and over a long period of time to asbestos, chromium compounds, radioactive ores, nickel, and arsenic. Studies showing that these substances cause malignant tumours in lab-



Chest pain is the second most common symptom of cancer of the lung. It is usually felt as a persistent ache unrelated to cough and is commonly experienced on the side on which the tumour is located.

Blood-soaked sputum is the initial symptom of lung cancer in only about five percent of cases. It is the symptom however, that is apt to send the patient to the doctor with the least delay.

A chest X-ray examination can tell the doctor far more than can symptoms. An abnormality in the lung may indicate the existence of a malignancy. Of course a "shadow" in the lung viewed by X-ray can indicate many kinds of lung disease other than cancer. But of an expert, there are distinctive signs so characteristic of malignant tumours that they carry great weight in determining whether microscopic examination of a specimen of tissue from the suspected area should be attempted.

This procedure — the surgical removal of tissue and its subsequent examination through a microscope — is known as biopsy. Sometimes a biopsy for lung cancer is performed with the aid of a bronchoscope, a tube through which the examining physician can see a limited portion of the bronchial tubes. If an area looks suspicious, a bit of tissue can be removed by means of another instrument inserted through the bronchoscope.

On the basis of X-ray or bronchoscopic examination, the physician may decide that an exploratory chest operation, called thoracotomy is necessary.

The bit of tissue for biopsy obtained through either bronchoscopic examination or thoracotomy is examined at once by a pathologist, who specializes in the study of changes in cells as the basis of disease.

If the growth is benign, but nevertheless injurious to the patient's health, the surgeon will remove that part of the lung in which the tumour is lodged. If the tumour is malignant, the surgeon will determine how much of the lung should be removed and if it is necessary to include, as well, adjacent lymph nodes, or glands, to which the cancer may have spread. In recent years some progress has been made in detection of cancer of the lung through microscopic examination of the sputum for the presence of abnormal cells. This technique, called exfoliative cytology, has been successfully applied to examination of uterine cells as a means of detecting cancer of the uterus at an early stage.

they contribute to the development of cancer in man. The worker in certain industries faces an even greater risk of lung cancer when he is a cigarette smoker. This increased risk has, for example been clearly demonstrated among asbestos workers and uranium miners.

Some statistical studies have shown that proportionately more cases of lung cancer are found in urban than in rural areas and evidence has been presented to support the view that pollution of the atmosphere by motor vehicle exhausts and industrial wastes is a factor to be considered in accounting for the higher urban rate of incidence.

## Diagnosis

The first symptom of lung cancer — a cough, wheeze, vague chest pain — are so commonplace they rarely lead a patient or his physician to suspect lung cancer. Early diagnosis of this disease is very difficult and, consequently, rare. It is usually made by a routine chest X-ray.

A cough, or a change in cough habit, is the most common symptom and is found in most lung cancer patients at some time during the course of the disease. The tumour seems to act like a foreign body or obstruction within the lung and the cough represents the response to the irritation it causes.

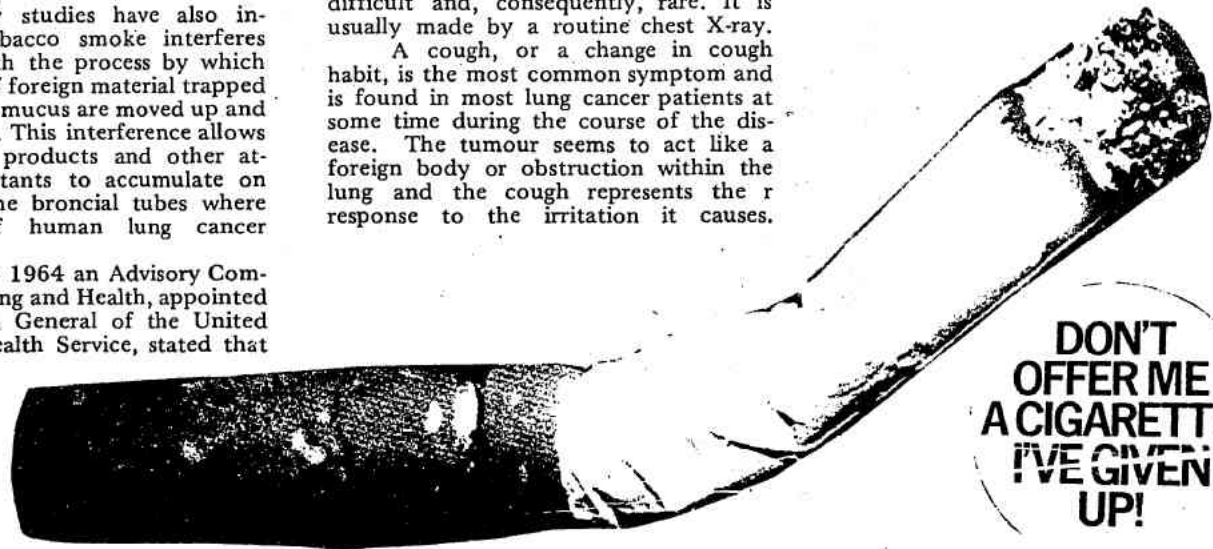
  
**KISS**  
a non smoker...  
enjoy the difference!

men and women in 25 States reported recently by the American Cancer Society clearly showed that smoking is hazardous for women. It also showed that life expectancy among men in the middle years was reduced by an average of eight years in cigarette smokers of more than two packets a day, and an average of four years in those who smoked less than one-half a packet per day.

Scientific evidence obtained from laboratory experiments has, in many instances, also confirmed the association between smoking and lung cancer. A number of chemical compounds found in tobacco smoke and tars have been proved carcinogenic (cancer-causing) for laboratory animals; other substances in tobacco and smoke, though not carcinogenic themselves, were shown to promote cancer production or to make animal tissues more susceptible to a cancer-causing agent.

Laboratory studies have also indicated that tobacco smoke interferes considerably with the process by which small particles of foreign material trapped in the bronchial mucus are moved up and out of the lungs. This interference allows tobacco smoke products and other atmospheric pollutants to accumulate on the lining of the bronchial tubes where most cases of human lung cancer originate.

In January 1964 an Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health, appointed by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, stated that



**DON'T  
OFFER ME  
A CIGARETTE.  
I'VE GIVEN  
UP!**

# letters



Dear Eds,

The vitriolic attacks on Bill Spence's article "ANZAC Arrests - Capitalist Oppression" in your last issue, simply bear out the criticisms that have been levelled at the women's movement by Socialists. Clearly members of the W.M. are unused to political criticism.

Spence's politics aren't a result of his sex - many women including us, share those politics and we have developed them from our own experiences of the inadequacies of feminism.

As an example of the class politics of some of the marchers on ANZAC - While bourgeois women i.e. women who have a stake in keeping working class women in their place - were encouraged to march, march organisers prevented several socialist women, whose placards read "Defend the Women's Right to March" from joining the demonstration.

No Sue, this is not "the beginning of public attacks" by the political left on the autonomous women's movement - it has condemned itself by its own autonomy from working class struggle.

As International Socialists we believe that the only means of smashing women's oppression, as with class and race oppression is to change the whole structure of the society upon which that oppression is based. As Socialists we believe that this can only be done through a revolutionary working class struggle.

Penny Green  
Margot Stuart  
Kathy Leigh.

Dear Editors,

I find it odd, and rather unpleasant, that Mick Atkinson continually ascribes views to me on questions of the role of the USSR in world affairs. I can only assume that at some stage I must have upset Mr Atkinson such that he is determined to attack me through your pages. I do not recall ever having discussed international affairs with Mr Atkinson and can only regard his comments as malicious fabrications.

On a more general note I do find it ironic that those people, our Prime Minister included, who are making a great deal of noise over workers' rights in Poland have absolutely no concern for the rights or interests of workers in Australia. Equally the fight for a free and independent student union seems to have been rather more successful in Poland than in Australia - and I have not seen the Atkinsons of this world prominent in that struggle.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Bartos.

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Dear Editpeople,

I notice that Woroni from time to time carries items about classical music or obscure punk/New Wave bands, but you seem to do little on popular music. To rectify this imbalance I have compiled the ANU TOP FORTY.

Yours in solidarity,  
Ian Rout.

Dear Eds,

Please consider the following - List (1) Some people who have indulged in book burning, censorship, and otherwise restricted free access to information:

- Hitler
- Spanish Inquisition
- Joh Peterson
- ANU SA
- Soviet Union
- Ku Klux Klan
- ANU Students Union

List (2) People who have fought, suffered or died to stop some of the above people

- 1000's of Australian and allied soldiers in WWII.
- 1000's of Men, Wimmen and children who came under bombing in London, Darwin, etc.

Please remember the gift of freedom these persons deaths and sacrifice has given you before you begin to reproduce the sort of thing they fought against.

Yours sincerely,  
M. Thompson.

Dear Eds,

Congratulations to WORONI for the article "Animal Experiments in Australia" and to Christine Fernon for the moral stand she takes for the animals who cannot defend themselves.

While agreeing wholeheartedly with the main thrust of her article, I must correct one major error. Thalidomide was not tested thoroughly on animals before marketing because its discoverers, the small German firm of Chemie Grunenthal, were in the highly competitive race to get out a new sedative. Results of the few animal tests which were done were faked. However, after the link between birth deformities and thalidomide was established, the incredible number of tests then performed on animals proved, beyond doubt, that man is uniquely sensitive to the drug. Testing for foetal defects is always fraught with difficulty and rats and mice, for instance, are relatively insensitive to thalidomide.

Among the numerous species used for testing thalidomide, only the New Zealand white rabbit, and the apes, showed similar deformities in offspring to man.

Testing on animals will never provide really safe drugs for man. The ICI 'beta-blocker' practolol was marketed in 1970 and withdrawn in 1976 when it was found to cause serious side effects, including permanent blindness. These adverse reactions have not been reproducible in any species of animal except man. Aspirin is another example of a drug which would not reach the market if it had to comply with current stringent testing regulations because it causes birth defects in a number of laboratory animal species but not in man.

It is unlikely that the use of chemicals will not remain an integral part, whether rightly or wrongly, of our lifestyle, and I am sorry that Ms Fernon has not made more of the need to develop safe alternative non-animal methods of testing. If we really accepted our responsibilities towards all the other forms of life on this planet, such methods could be developed and perfected. As stated by Professor S. Federoff, Head of the Department of Anatomy at the University of Saskatchewan: "The application of tissue cultures to biomedical research is limited only by the imagination of the scientists employing them." One can endlessly argue whether or not medicine is progressing, and towards what, but ultimately we return to the only argument against vivisection that will have lasting power - that we do not improve human society by means that debase human character.

Each one of us can help to stop this senseless research by questioning bland, and untrue, propaganda about "medical progress" and by having the moral courage to boycott the exploitation of animals in repetitious experiments within the teaching system.

Elizabeth Ahlston,  
Chairman,  
Australian Association for Humane Research.

Dear Readers,

I have two complaints about the last edition of Woroni, both of which give an alarming indication of the nature of the editorship of the paper.

Firstly, in the article I wrote about sex and class oppression, a crucial line was left out of the published version. The one line gap near the bottom of column three should read "beaten, raped and abused by their". I have been told by the editors that the line was lost in lay-out. This is very strange given that it was only one line, mid paragraph, and not the bottom or top of a page. If however the line was misplaced, I find it amazing that the copy was sent to the printers without the line having been re-typed or at least written in by hand. I

do not consider the slackness displayed excusable, especially given the importance of the line to the meaning of the point being made.

Secondly, the front cover of the last Woroni requires some comment upon (other than that made by Ian Warden in The Canberra Times). I am not going to argue about pornography and censorship in this letter, but rather about the Woroni presentation of the debate. The Woroni editors have piously pranced about all year insisting that their journalism is unbiased and objective, and have even fought Students' Association policy battles on the basis of this. Yet the last cover of Woroni is a perfect example of a biased, popular understanding of an issue being presented as the objective understanding.

The pornography debate was identified as the "tit debate" on the last cover of Woroni. This is precisely what many people on this campus recently argued that the pornography debate is not. They have argued that it is not a moral question of whether nudity and sexual expression are good or bad, but that it is the context within which they appear that is the central issue. Therefore, they have argued that it is not a "tit debate" but a debate about who produces and consumes pornography. Why women are overwhelmingly the object of it and what that means for women's lives.

The Woroni editors took a clear stand in the debate by their uncritical presentation of one interpretation of the pornography issue. In that presentation they showed either complete ignorance of alternative analyses, or total unconcern for them. Either way, it doesn't amount to objectivity, whatever that is. So, it would be welcome if Woroni editors no longer insulted us with their crap about objectivity and lack of bias, and began to recognise the complexity of issues like pornography.

Also, let's look back to the recent Student Association battles over publications guidelines, when Woroni editors and others burned with self-righteousness and mouthed bourgeois-liberal crap about freedom of speech and objectivity in journalism with obviously nothing but the most superficial and irresponsible understanding of what those terms really mean in reality.

I also venture to suggest that the front cover of the last edition blatantly contravened Students' Association publication guidelines and therefore that the Director of Student Publications give more attention to the procedures surrounding the authorisation of student publications.

Sue McGrath.

P.S. Also in the article on sex and class oppression, a word was left out near the top of column 2 which altered the meaning of the sentence. The sentence should read, "The implication is that only these women can be true feminists."

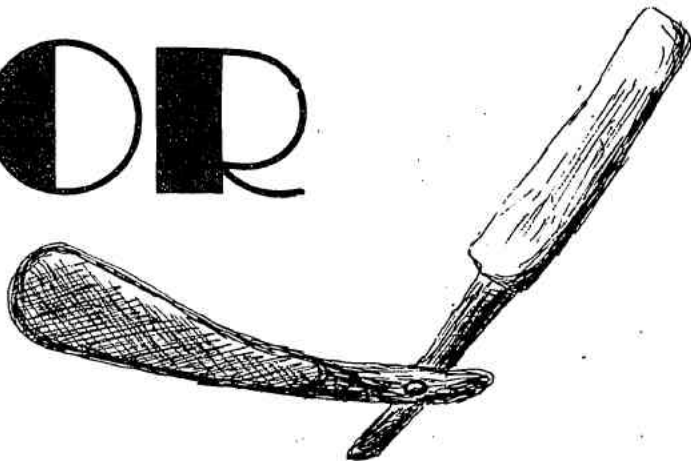
## STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION MEETING!

WEDNESDAY NIGHT  
8.00 p.m. 22 JULY  
Union Bistro

## PRESIDENT'S COMMENT

# RAZOR

*In the beginning there was the Razor,  
then came the Guillotine,  
Faculties to be slammed.*



All of us are aware of the damage that will be done by the various decisions of the Razor Gang: tuition fees for second and higher degrees; student loans scheme; severe restriction of public service study leave; and there are many others. However, it has only recently become clear that the government's decision on the funding of tertiary education is likely to have a disastrous effect on this university. So profound will be the effects of these decisions that every student can expect to be affected by them.

In speaking to government sources (who are as close as is possible to the ultimate decision makers) it has become clear that the University will have to suffer a decrease in funds of over 1% for the next triennium. This may seem meaningless to you, but I haven't dealt with the worst yet.

It is expected that the Faculties will be required to absorb almost all of this decrease, and this would necessitate accommodation of around an 8% decrease in funds for undergraduate teaching at ANU. Here are some of the likely effects:

1. Small departments will have to justify the existence as separate entities.
2. Smaller departments will be required to merge with larger ones.
3. Courses that have a small number of students will have to justify themselves, and possibly face closure.
4. No chance of the further development of new areas e.g: Women's Studies Programme, Human Sciences Programme, Fine Arts, etc.

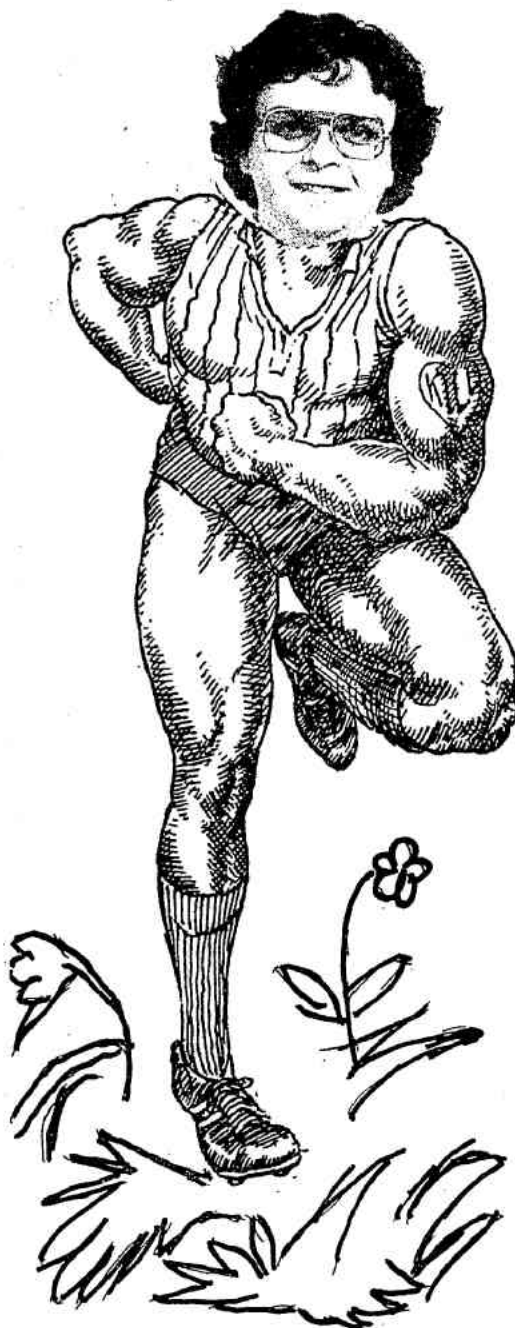
There is also the possibility that student services could face cutbacks as well.

The proposed cuts to the Faculties are truly alarming and are a further indication of the contempt of the Fraser government for education.

Further details will be given in the near future as more news comes to hand.

Jeffrey Dalton  
President.

P.S. The University administration has frozen all vacant posts immediately.



## THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

1. I give notice that it is necessary to hold an election of two members of Council by the undergraduate students of the University.
2. Persons eligible to vote are the students of the University enrolled for study for degrees of bachelor, or for diplomas.
3. There are two seats to be filled, consequent upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr M.R. Bartos and Mr I.C. Rout on 29 September 1981. The members elected will hold office for one year from 30 September 1981.
4. I invite nominations of persons for election. In accordance with the provisions of the University Act, each person nominated must be a student of the Australian National University and have attained the age of 18 years.
5. The nominations must be made in writing by two persons qualified to take part in the election and must contain the written consent of the candidate to his nomination. Subject to this requirement no particular form of nomination is prescribed but specimen nomination forms are available from my office.
6. Nominations must reach my office by 5.00 pm on Tuesday, 28 July 1981. They should either be delivered to my office in the university, or posted to 'The Returning Officer, Australian National University, Box 4 Post Office, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600'. In either case the envelope should be clearly endorsed 'Election by Undergraduate Students'.
7. If there are more than two nominations a ballot will be necessary. Each person eligible to vote will be sent a voting paper and a notice setting out how the voter's preference is to be shown and prescribing a date and time by which voting papers must reach the Returning Officer.
8. A list of persons qualified to vote and the provisions of the University Act, Statute and Rules concerning elections may be consulted at Miss P.M. White's office, lower ground floor, Chancery Annex.

July 1981

G.E. Dicker  
Registrar and  
Returning Officer.



THE DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE

## letters

Bill Spence's article on the Anzac Day march displays a conceptual confusion and political dogmatism that appears to be endemic to International Socialist analysis/activity in Canberra at present. There are many statements within the article with which I could take issue, either from a feminist or socialist perspective, but I will confine myself to noting only four:-

1. The article primarily suffered due to its lack of definitions of terms (i.e. sexism, ruling-class, reformists, bourgeoisie women etc.) Using complex concepts such as these in a jargonised and polemical fashion does little to further sophisticated argument within left analysis. Some of us no longer want to talk with empty rhetoric, and a larger number may only be alienated by it -

Let's have some concrete definitions to work with instead.

2. Because a clear statement of Bill's commitment is obscured in the article

it is hard to tease out exactly what he is implying. Is he saying that the feminists demand for revolution is so spurious that we need to latch onto a "clear-cut issue of sexism" to validate our existence? Is he saying that the march was so little threat to the status quo that the legislation; allegations of communist infiltration; and alleged phone-tapping, are to be negated and exist only in our minds? Is Bill asserting that working class women have a monopoly on suffering, or that "bourgeoise" women can buy their way out of a potential rape?

For the sake of left movements in general, and the International Socialists in particular, I hope these misapprehensions (or mis-analyses) are not the case.

3. A large failure of the article was the total negation of the impact that the march had on Canberra and interstate women and men. There is no evaluation of the actual action within the article's arguments - (sorry Bill it was no commemoration of rape in war). Likewise, no mention was made of the fact that many

women contacted radio stations and rape crisis centres in Sydney and elsewhere after the march to break a socially-enforced taboo that had prevented them (and some men) from speaking out about the actual incidents of war rape, incidents that had been denied and suppressed by the R.S.L and other bodies. They did so because of the Anzac Day mobilization.

4. Finally, Bill assumes there was no socialist analysis or intent within the WAR collective, and that an "unacknowledged deal was done on those women (or was it just one woman, hmmm?) who had socialist inclinations". He should perhaps talk to the women involved before making such allegations. Unlike other radical organizations the women's movement does not have to push a "set line". There are self-professed socialists working within the Canberra movement, but they chose to join with many other women of a different political/sexual persuasion to participate in a shared experience of mourning women raped in all countries in all wars. In doing so we were all making a

political statement, and we were exposing many of the contradictions that are inherent in this society where women have a dual oppression of class and sex. The march was also a continuation of a tradition of Anzac Day protests by women all over Australia. It is important to the women's movement to maintain this legacy; and, as a side line - no one was preventing any other group(s) from organizing on Anzac Day (when was the last time the I.S. got 300 people out on the streets in Canberra??)

I have gone on long enough. I hope this letter is read in the spirit with which it is intended - and that is to foster discussion about the relationship (or possible antipathy) between the women's movement and socialist movements. I fear however that articles like Bill's will convince more women of the need for autonomous women's movements, than it will convince them that the International Socialists have all the answers.

Yours,  
Nancy Nicholls

# Liberals Silenced

This article was handed to us in the first week of the first term. It was placed in the typesetting tray - but mysteriously disappeared until it was recently found near the bottom of a pile of scrap paper. It now appears three months later.

- "One of the Liberals (conservative) sneakiest attempts was to push for a "vote tax". If the proposal had been accepted . . . it would have meant that you would have to pay an additional fee at the beginning of the year."

S.A. BULLETIN IN "O" WEEK SHOW BAG.

The above represents a flagrant distortion of the views of the Liberal Society on the ANU campus.

The bulletin gives the impression to a new and/or unaware student that Liberals advocate a "tax" IN ADDITION TO the current General Services Fee (GSF).

Such is not the Case.

Instead, the Liberals believe people should have a genuine choice as to whether they wish to fund the Union, S.A. et al, and not just a paper "choice" where, that although you may choose NOT to be a member you are nonetheless compelled to pay for the "facilities", like it or not.

Ideally, a situation would arise, whereby a student would only be compelled to pay that portion of the current GSF which is directed to the university. Additional costs such as payment to the Union (\$65 p.a.), or the S.A. (\$18 p.a.) etc. would be the choice of each student to make, as a sovereign individual, according to his needs, rather than paying all, under pain of expulsion.

Further, one objects to the terms "destroy" or "destruction" to the facilities by those opposing the above. One can see the benefit in the retention of an S.A. for a forum of students' views, or a Union for the provision of bacchi or 'kultural' entertainment. However, if

there is a disinclination by the majority of students to fund the bodies, as they do not express their particular socio-political views, or does not provide 'their' entertainment, or, indeed for any reason whatsoever . . . why should the student be forced to continue funding the facilities that they do not use, or disagree with?

It would be hoped that voluniarism would democratically reform the facilities into the models the majority wishes. If the status quo is the wish, sure, but at least students ought to have a choice.

However, there is currently compulsion, and, as such, one must make do with the current situation.

In this situation, the Libs should be honoured that the governing clique should give half a propaganda sheet to decry a "conservative" opposition. However, if it is "bad" to oppose motions such as 'violence is the result of the capitalist system' (?) then we stand to be judged. or, if one opposes those who believe that we MUST be forced to be a member of the Australian Union of Students, although the campus as such has not been canvassed, we once again stand to be judged.

However, for the most part, S.A. meetings and their like are an exercise in extremism and absurdity. (Where else would one debate for half an hour on the meaning of assault of cricket umpires at Lords? (!!!))

And all we ask is that you reject hyperbole, and judge for yourselves.

## THE VANITY OF EXISTENCE - THE STORY OF NARCISSUS

*Narcissus sat by his pool reflecting upon the heavens of bountiful skies that sone upon his soul, and thus was his gaze the soul of his hope. And the skies ran full of his hope, full of his thunder and lightning flashing skies. Yes, and it rained and rained and washed against his soul and thus did Creation from within the Tempest of Moment where the moment was whirled upon the swirl of skies as clouds upon passing silence afloat upon the airy earth blowing in Creation. And the stars shone and the earth sang and thus did the gods laugh to be moved!*

*Laughter shone melting moments of soul into his Being and suddenly! his Pool shone upon his face, reflecting thru the waters of his soul. And his water was as clearness upon his face and the skies filled and reflected suddenly in the stillness. And he sat in wonder and marvel, settled in the wonder of the happiness of Beauty and the sun danced and reflected its pleasure. And Yes his gaze was become his reflection of musical waters trickling and tickling rocks and the sun shone and cast his shadow . . . and thus was Love formed . . .*



*Under his gaze the waters stayed, stilled beneath with his vanity . . . for hope is the stillness of deep waters and vanity but the reflection of stilled hopes. And thus his reflection came, no more with the Beauty of movement so free. And he bent. And he bent. Under the sorrows of his grief and thus did he weep the tears of his rain and the springs of his sorrow flowed among the deeps.*

*Thus was his Fall from Paradise and his tears spilled amidst the reflections of stars and sky and sun and moon and his sun sparkled upon the waters and he saw within the stream of sunshine the life below alight, shades of darkness clear. And thus his Tears did move the reflection of his waters and his hope did become the dance of the dancing reflection. And thus was his vanity fulfilled upon the dance of the dancing water of Life.*

*And so, did Narcissus sit with his head bowed by the Pool of his dancing Light shining with bountiful skies alight, winds and clouds and trees aslight, leaves waving in falling upon birdsongs in flight. And thus did Narcissus join with the ocean of his delight the oceans upon his sight.*

### HAVE YOU EVER . . . . .

done anything more than study and work at University? Perhaps you would like to learn how to ski, or to do some yoga, or become fit?

The Sports Union's 'HAVE YOU EVER . . . ?' RECREATION PROGRAMME offers you the opportunity to relax and enjoy university life a bit more. Look out for the newsletter on the noticeboards from July 7th. New activities include classes in nordic and alpine skiing, fitness for older people and meditation for relaxation. There are many other activities as well.

For more details, ring Carol James 49 2860

# EVA'S GRILL BAR

The floor in Eva's Grill Bar was a natural concrete grey. It was a big square room with a long, pale yellow bar that ran the full length of the far side. Behind the bar was a mass of tangled pipes, a couple of gas stoves, a wall oven and grill and a huge coolroom. The roof was high and bare with the beams and the corrugated iron criss crossing in an angular pattern. Two ceiling fans turned the thick wet air. The harsh fluorescent lighting, careened crazily off so many surfaces, confused the sober and bewildered the drunks. All tables and chairs were bolted firmly to the prison-like floor.

A drunk, struggling to hold his disobedient head up, slurred an order. "Egsh, Shteah and chipsh," he demanded. Classic drunkfood.

Behind the bar, the sweating cook, clad in filthy white pants and a tee shirt, began a series of bangings and clangings that would soon end in a meal. The drunk sat down at a table, slumped forward and started snoring.

"Steak, eggs and chips," the cook said as he banged the plate on the counter. The drunk didn't move. "STEAK, EGGS AND CHIPS," the cook screamed. Still the drunk didn't stir. "You bastard," muttered the cook. And picking up a plastic sauce bottle, he lined up the slumped form and let fly. The cook was obviously experienced with the bottle which hit the drunk hard in the back of the head.

"Don't hit me, I'm goin'," came the apology. "You dinner's ready," the cook snarled. "Right mate, how much?"

"One sixty, one seventy if you want bread and butter." The drunk paid, picked up the plate and stumbled. The greasy mess slid off the plate and onto the floor with a sickening splotch.

"Jus' my luck," said the drunk. "don't worry mate, I'll still eat it." He scooped most of the contents back onto the plate and sat down to eat.

A bellyfull of beer has inspired men to many strange things. But to me, the strangest of all, is what inspires him to eat. The drunk has total disdain for anything properly cooked and decently presented. You could feed huge chunks of fried grease to drunks and they'd be quite happy. In fact some drunkfood places do this, but insist on calling the greaseballs by different names. You know the sort of thing, veal and cheese, battered savs, chiko rolls, rissoles swimming in grease.

But it did my cynical soul good the other day when I was in there (trying to cure a monstrous hangover with one of their fruit and egg and milk combinations which are't too bad) when an old drunk lurched in and demanded, "shteah, eggsh and chipsh."

"Cool it man," said the waiter, "This is a vegetarian restaurant."

"Where's Eva's?" the drunk demanded as he stumbled back into a waiter carrying a plate of some bean-sprout concoction. The sprouts went everywhere.

"Jus' my luck, but don't worry mate, I'll still eat it," He fell to the floor madly to scoop all the bean sprouts together.

I left before the poor bastard realised there wasn't a drop of grease to be had in the soggy lettuce shrine.



All drunkfood must have a high grease content or it will be totally rejected by the starving inebriates.

But the difference between Eva's and other drunkfood haunts was that if you didn't come in drunk, (not too often anyway) you could go up to the bar and engage Axel (the cook, of Swedish origin) on decent conversation and get him to lightly grill a fillet of Barramundi and cover it with his special herb butter. You could accompany it with a fresh tomato and basil salad and some of the crispest, greaseless chips I have had the good fortune to taste. Combined with a moderately priced and very cold bottle of Chablis that Axel kept in the coldroom for friends, it was a good simple meal. Axel had one of the worst tempers I have ever seen but fortunately he took out most of it on sleeping drunks with the well thrown sauce bottle. He swore very badly too and served very greasy drunkfood. "They won't eat it any other way," he lamented.

As with all that makes one happy, Eva's (I never did find out who Eva was) is now gone. In its place stands one of those pseudo health-food restaurants. You know the ones that unflinchingly charge three dollars for a bowl of soggy lettuce. (They don't even wash it 'cause the dirt is good for you, man). Simple Food they call it. Simple. Hmphh! I'd call it bloody basic. They've even got sea-grass matting on the floor.

## Pommy Beer

"English beer", it was said to me by one publican, "was designed to keep the Australians away."

"Yeah. Just like our blowies." I retorted.

On this dull, overcast summer day, and I can feel the rain coming on, I ventured into my first English pub. Monday. Twelve. Right on opening time. Fred took me down to Hampstead Village. A village in the middle of South London. Very trendy too. And with good reason.

Below the rich green leaf of ancient oaks stood in unplanned beauty the fruits of hundreds of years of unremembered architects.

Aged brick, and mossy walls screen tiny gardens from idle passers-by. Winding staircases and climbing alleys. Stone paving the colour of grey skies. Twisting lanes, pokey laced windows. Uprturned cannons separate cobbled road from pavement.

At the end of our walk through an unharsh past, we find "The Holly Bush"

welcome us under its low and heavy lintel.

"Two pints of your best."

The publican pulls the pints straight from the wood. "A pound twenty, thanks lads."

We retire to a nook. The plush carpet, the tiny and irregular dimensions. It's a rabbit warren of a place. Dark too, being lit by but a few heavily draped windows. A result, no doubt, of the scarcity of glass and absence of central heating in the seventeenth century.

So we sit. Burton Ale's Best about to convince me that all we hear of Pommy beer is untrue. Well, at least the surroundings are intoxicating.

"Cheers Fred."

"Cheers."

I raise the pint of murky ale, then pour half the glass into the stomach. (That's the way to do it they tell me, sink it before you taste it!)

And the verdict? Flat, warm and watery. But after another six, well, like they say, it's an acquired taste.

**SOME REVELATIONS  
REGARDING THE VULGAR  
VOTE-MEN**

Flippant Adams

**NORM SLOB CARLTON L.A. K.B.** (each of whose three names evokes drinking or macho) is a super patriot. He's a sort of Australian with a flagpole in his front garden, a sticker reading "Australia - two wongs don't make a white" on his rear bumper and a 35 hour week in his eyes. He's a football-jumping, born again paradise-seeker who regards work as a pernicious theory promulgated by Christian Capitalism, and who bankrolls a wholly-owned Pool's cheque. And he's also a member and financier of that up-market version of the socialist theory, the A.C.T.U.

In short, Carlton preaches a philosophy made up of the tariffs and the yellow peril, warning his countrymen against the Devil and Asians. Carlton sees subversion everywhere and knows that Murdoch columnists have control of Parliament House. And here's the irony - it was Carlton and not the Yellow under the bed who brought his beloved Australia to the edge of National strikes. It was Carlton, and not the Asians who brought inflation face to face with the apocalypse. All of which suggests that infernal laziness is, after all, the great internal threat.

Carlton sees God as a barman and firmly believes that heaven will be a hotel. (Nobody, it seems, has dared to tell him that Jesus was a tea drinker.)

Or is there another explanation? Was there anything more sinister than the way Slob Carlton opposed increased beer prices, sending social service benefits plunging?

I'm afraid so. According to secret information coming into my possession, Norm Slob Carlton is an Asian mole, a Japanese agent who, financed by Mitsubishi Electronics, dominates Australian laziness. It is their greatest coup since pretending to lose W.W.II. You've only to look at Carlton's face to see a striking resemblance to a bloody bloated old Buddha. Significantly, Carlton came to public notice at about the time Buddha's barn-storming, sandle-pounding expansion of Asia took place. We were told Buddha had been removed from office; now it seems likely, he assumed a beer swilling Australian alter-ego.

And that's just the beginning. Margaret Thatcher, who's doing such a brilliant job getting Britain's financial phoenix back into the ashes, is also an Asian plant. Atilla the Hen is, in fact, a Central Committee member in drag, a transvestite from Hong Kong. And what do we really know about Malcolm Fraser. Clearly Tamie derives from Tamil, whilst in unguarded moments the Prime Minister has been known to call his LTD a Mazda. And you've only to look at his blustering and posturing on international affairs to be reminded of Shakespeare's warning about people who protest too much. Members of A.S.I.O. who got too close to the truth have been liquidated while the brave Andrew Peacock is undergoing interrogation. It is understood that the Prime Minister Fraser communicates with Asia by exporting micro-dots in wool.



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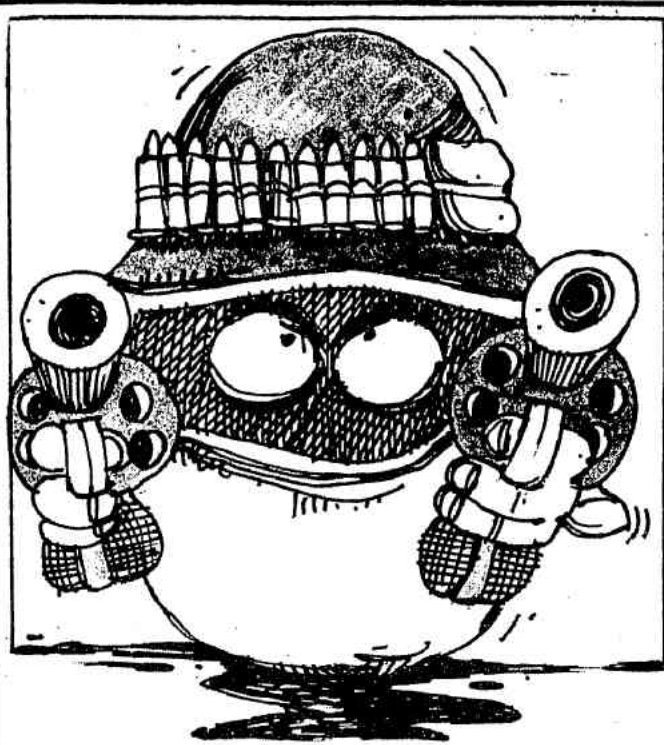
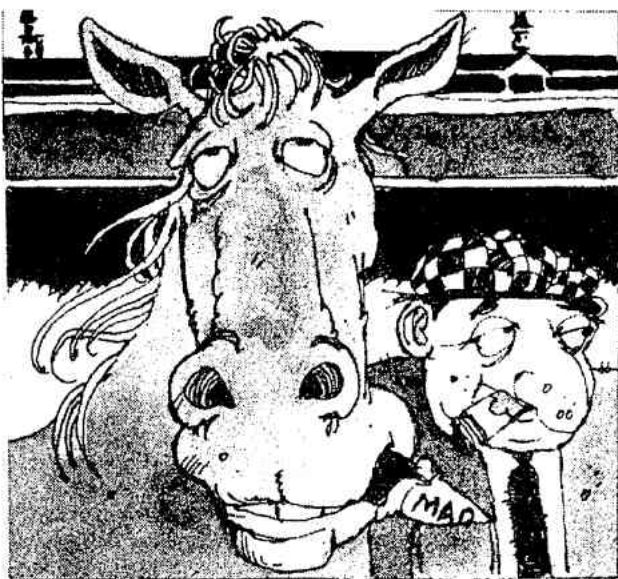
**MARS BAR**

**WORCESTER, ENGLAND:** A racehorse that snatched a Mars candy bar from his trainer's pocket and devoured it before winning a (pounds) 4,000 hurdle race has been disqualified.

A routine test for medications discovered an unacceptable level of caffeine and theobromine in the horse's blood.

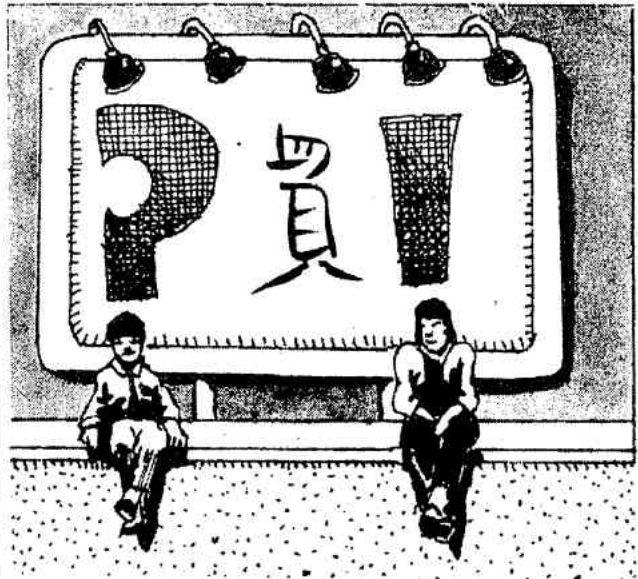
Stewards at the race accepted the Mars bar explanation and waived a fine, but ordered the horse disqualified.

"That's the most expensive Mars bar ever," said the trainer Ernie Crumblebar after the hearing.



**CLAMS ATTACK**

Thousands of tiny Liberal clams halted operations this week at Women's Refuge Centres in the A.C.T. creating what operators called a nightmare. The clams, a recent import of capitalist dogma from the USA debilitated the centres by slashing funds and clamming up minorities and the underprivileged. A spokesperson from the liberal clams said "There was an old lady who lived in a shoe, she had so many children that her uterus fell out, the same applies for the refuge centres".



**CHINESE BILLBOARDS**

Municipal authorities in Peking have agreed to open limited amounts of billboard and display advertising to foreign interests.

The available space was auctioned off by Shanghai Advertising Corporation. Attending the auction were representatives from the radical left, marxist lesbians and Christian Fascists.

Bids ranged from \$5,000 to \$15,000. Which incidentally compares to prices of \$18,000 to \$29,000 in the New York Metropolitan area.

Some of the more progressive bidders had promised to inject a sense of social awareness into their billboards. The Marxist lesbians said their slogan will read "dead men don't Rape", while the Christian Fascists not to be outdone mentioned a frivolous ditty "Little Red Riding Hood is a communist contraceptive".

Shanghai Advertising Corporation said they approved of these new wave billboards, as they were similar to Mao's proverbs of wisdom.

**WHITE SUGAR MURDERS**

White sugar was introduced as a possible co-conspirator in the trial of Alf Necrophilia, who was convicted of the murders of Refectory Chef Mr Fryit Again and Pastryhand Mr Devo Whip It.

Defense lawyers explained that Necrophilia had a habit of compulsively gobbling down Refectory candy bars (five at once), doughnuts, sugared hamburgers and soft drinks, and added that such a large sugar intake offered a biochemical explanation for his behaviour: they said it confused and distorted his thinking which lead to uncharacteristic comments: "Land rights for Dead Fish", "Stop Wombat Mining" and "Let Whales decide if they want abortions".

This nutritional evidence was one element in the defense strategy that led the jury to change Necrophilia's charge from murder to manslaughter, however, it is not clear how important a factor it was in their decision to rule that Necrophilia acted under "diminished capacity".



**FROG'S LEGS**

**CANTON:** A drastic reduction in the Chinese frog population has forced the Peking government to establish bans on the eating of frog legs. Frogs are widely used in China instead of fly swatters to control insects that damage crops. They are also a favourite in the Chinese diet and a common aphrodisiac for party bureaucrats. Hundreds of frogs are being slaughtered each day in some neighbourhoods; the slow moving toad is especially victimised.

The use of blow fly control agents such as frogs, spiders and predatory insects is part of an attempt by the chinese government to bring the frog croak back to Chinese musical charts. Efforts to regenerate the frog population include building more swamps and encouraging children to eat less. Accounts of the use of frogs to control insects date back to 304 B.C., and give credence to the Chinese adage, "Good officials protect the frog".

# EL SALVADOR

"... I saw the plaza covered with people's hair. The National Guard had cut off their hair with machetes, taking part of the skin with it . . . they grabbed their machine guns and sprayed the workers with gunfire . . . Those they killed, they cut their faces in pieces and chopped up the bodies with machetes. If you like, I will show you where they buried the brains. . . ."

## Report from a Salvadorean Priest

The forces of repression and reaction reared their ugly heads once again in this paper with the publication of John Hugh's article "Another Vietnam - The Agony of El Salvador". Hughs not only finds it necessary to invoke the old reds under the bed theory but also subscribes to the myths carefully fostered by the US Administration. It is as if Hughs is a mouthpiece for the US State department. He promotes the view that the US is supporting a moderate government caught between the extreme right and left. The evidence suggests otherwise. In October 1979 a moderate military-civilian government took power. Although committed to reform, it soon became apparent that the military section of the junta had no intention of allowing reform. The junta revealed its true colours. The first two weeks of its rule produced more deaths than the last 9½ months of the previous despotic dictator Romero. During the first three days of 1980 virtually the whole cabinet resigned - the civilian presence vanished. Following the collapse of the first junta, a second junta was formed, packed with Christian Democrats. The junta had moved sharply to the right. In March 1980 Jose Napoleon Duarte entered the junta. Hughs is correct in observing that Duarte won the 1972 elections in the country. What he forgets is that Duarte, represented a coalition of the Christian Democrats (P.D.C.) Social Democrats (M.N.R.) and the Communist Party (U.D.N.). Not only are the social democrats and the communists today key members of the F.D.R., the combined front fighting the junta, but a large section of Duarte's own party the Christian Democrats has now joined the opposition forces. Duarte can no longer be said to have the support of the people.

Hughs cites the junta's land reform measures as one of the successes of the junta, and quite clearly states "... government land reform program supervised by anti-communist Free Labour Development advisors". For Mr Hughs enlightenment the organisation's full name is the American Institute for Free Labour Development (AIFLD) a known CIA front. The "Agrarian Reform" was a failure. One of the main beneficiaries of the "Agrarian Reform" were supporters of the para-military death squad organisation ORDEN, who were rewarded with land for providing lists of "subversives" to the army. The "agrarian reform" actually initiated a period of heightened repression. The program ran into problems in the government itself. In April 1980 the Vice-Minister of Agriculture charged with its implementation resigned and fled the country. His letter of resignation stated:

"... it was useless to continue in a government that is not only incapable of putting an end to violence, but which itself generates political violence through repression."

Even the right wing peasant organisation, the Salvadoran Communal Union (UCS), which Hughes counts as the major supporter of Duarte's regime, denounced the "agrarian reform" because of repression against itself:

"Given all this, we feel we cannot continue supporting this agrarian reform. . . . if such acts of repression do not cease, we will be obliged to take other steps in defence of our organisation."

Ninety-one percent of the coffee holdings remained untouched by the land reform.

Where does Hughs get his evidence for "Cuban complicity" and "the spread of Marxist totalitarianism". Perhaps his evidence is found in documents captured by the Salvadoran military, even though it is sometimes noted that "captured documents are a risky basis for sound intelligence, particularly when those who say they captured them have an interest in proving that their contents are accurate." (*The Economist*, February 28, 1981).

"Indications that the Soviet Union and Cuba agreed last year to deliver tons of weapons to Marxist led guerillas, in El Salvador are contained in secret documents, reportedly captured from the insurgents by Salvadorean security forces."

(*The New York Times*, February 6, 1981)

"The State Department acknowledged today that the documents' authenticity was not yet confirmed."

(*The New York Times*, February 7, 1981)

There is no evidence for Cuban or Soviet complicity in El Salvador.

the church in El Salvador, was a voice for compassion, reason and justice in a country dominated by terror and bloodshed. Four hundred thousand people attended the archbishop's funeral, gathered in the square outside the cathedral. Government troops dropped bombs and fired on the defenceless crowd, killing 50 and wounding 600.

The people of El Salvador have been brutally repressed for decades. Their present fight arises out of sheer desperation. As a result, the political parties in El Salvador united in May 1980 to form the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), to try to remove the junta.

## Torture in El Salvador's Underground Prisons

A few of El Salvador's torture victims have lived to tell the story of their suffering. One of these is Ana Guadalupe Martinez, a leader of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), who recorded her experiences in a prize-winning book, *The Underground Prisons of El Salvador*. In one section of the book she describes the tortures inflicted on a fellow prisoner, Campos Mendoza.

### The Hood (la capucha)

"They put a tightly fitting plastic bag over his head; then they tied the opening with a piece of string. They emptied the bag of air by punching him in the stomach. In this way when he tried to breathe the bag stuck to his mouth and nostrils, producing a terrifying sensation of asphyxiation and making him faint."

### The Stick (el garrote)

"They forced a thick, sharpened stick into his anus, causing him tremendous pain."

### Mock execution

"They pretended that they were going to kill him: one morning they took him to a lake and threatened to drown him if he didn't talk. After they placed a pistol against his chest and fired, but with another weapon."

### The Liquifier (la licuadora)

"They put an electrode in his anus and another underneath his right armpit, and turned a switch on and off to produce electric shocks. These lasted for some ten seconds with intervals of four minutes, during which they continued to interrogate him."

### The Aircraft (el avion)

"They hung him up by the hands and feet, which had been tied together and began to spin him around rapidly. Afterwards they let him fall hitting the ground."



"La licuadora".



"El garrote".



"El avion".

To set torture as the price of dissent is to be assured that only a small minority will act. With the majority neutralised by fear, the well equipped forces of repression can concentrate on an isolated minority.

(*Technology of Political Control*, p. 233)

"When all peaceful means have been exhausted, the Church considers insurrection moral and justified."

— Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, February 4, 1980.

The role of the church in the conflict also deserves attention. Hughs naively states "His government [the Duarte junta] enjoys the backing of . . . most, though not the most vocal members, of the church hierarchy." Twenty-five percent of the priests of El Salvador were assassinated, tortured, arrested, or deported between 1977 and 1980. On March 24, 1980, Archbishop Oscar Romero was assassinated. Oscar Romero, as head of

The FDR is not a "Marxist totalitarian" organisation or a front for the Soviets. Rather it is a broadly based union of Social Democrats, Communists, Unionists, students, professionals, Christians and peasants. The FDR also contains the People's Social Christian Movement (MPSC), the product of a series of splits and expulsions from the Christian Democrats. The MPSC carried with it a large majority of the Christian Democrat ranks. Consequently the Christian Democrat junta leader Duarte does not command the support of the people. The leader of the FDR, Guillermo Ungo is a Social Democrat and ironically was a member of the 1979 junta until it showed itself to be a pawn of the right wing military.



# El Salvador



"Early on under the junta, the view that the progressive, democratic groups like ours were caught in the cross-fire between right and left was true. But as the right gained more military control, we came to see that regardless of what we on the left did or said, the military would go right ahead with its plans to exter-

minate the guerillas. These groups are so close to the popular and democratic organisations that the repression fell on all of us - even those within the government, even the Archbishop. . . . We had to face the fact that we were being propelled from a battle of resistance into a war of insurrection."  
(NACLA interview, Ungo).

Voices around the world are crying out for justice in El Salvador. The FDR has won support from political, church and aid organisations. The Socialist International, the UN General Assembly and the Non-Aligned movement have all condemned El Salvador's genocidal junta. Where does Australia stand. The government's position appears clear:

"CANBERRA. - The Prime Minister, Mr Fraser said yesterday that the United States was "entirely right" in seeking to cut off communist-backed revolution in El Salvador.

He said there was clear evidence that Cuba and other communist countries were running arms to El Salvador and creating "extreme dangers" for the South American continent."

(Sydney Morning Herald, March 7, 1981)

The people of El Salvador are desperate. The continued repression and horrible violence in their country can only convince them that their path to peace lies through armed struggle.

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by Gordon Taylor

## CURRICULUM CONFERENCE

The Students' Association, in conjunction with AUS, is holding a curriculum conference on the weekend of July 25th and 26th. The conference will be held at the Staff Centre (on Liversidge Street, by Lennox House) and participants are expected from all over Australia. The conference is organized by, and primarily for, tertiary students but staff and school teachers will also be participating.

The topics of papers and workshops range from an analysis of the dominant view of tertiary curriculum in the current economic, political and ideological context, to a consideration of counter-faculty handbooks - their potentialities, their importance and their point. Other topics include technology and social control in education; the impact on curriculum of the purse-strings of research funding; sexism, heterosexism and racism in culture and curriculum; polytechnic education from a socialist perspective; user-pays and curriculum; the curriculum-industrial nexus for teacher unionists; employer control over curriculum; critical curriculum and student activism; health and welfare curriculum; political socialisation of law students; and many more.

Offers of papers and workshops, ideas and comments are welcome as soon as possible. Contact Barbara Preston (03) 347 7433 or Michael Bartos or any member of the Education Collective at the Students' Association Office (49) 2444.

Registration for the Conference costs \$4 for students from AUS constituent campuses, except ANU, is free for students from ANU, and \$10 for everyone else. Childcare is available if notice is given. Although it is free ANU students must register beforehand (by Thursday 23rd) so we know numbers for lunches etc.

This conference has been planned for some time. The idea for it arose after it was noted that there had been little chance for critical discussion of tertiary curricula in Australia for some years. ANU students have always been concerned about questions of curriculum and course content. Some of the principal demands of the 1974 Education Campaign, (which involved Chancelry occupations and led to the 10/10 Committee) concerned the rights of students to be consulted on course content, and the establishment of the Women's Studies course. This Conference will provide an opportunity to see how far we have come since those days, and what the main questions involved in curricula are.

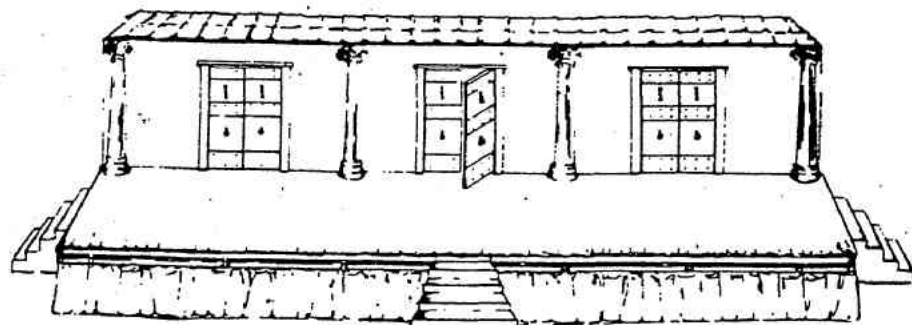
M. Bartos.

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# HOUSE

(MOSTELLARIA)

by Plautus

TEETH-RATTLING COMEDY AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SEEN

IN ROME 2000 YEARS AGO

Last year's production of *Casina* was described by the C.T. critic as an "astounding achievement . . . unique in this country and rare anywhere . . . uproarious comedy".

"The Haunted House" is a story of the extravagances of youthful love, and the victory of a cunning slave over his foolish old master, by way of a harrowing story of ghostly apparitions.

EVERYONE WILL ENJOY THIS PLAY



A.N.U. ARTS CENTRE. AUGUST 13-15, 17-19, 8.00 pm



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# Beach mining benefits Defence Industry, angers Aborigines

Australia is the world's largest producer of the 'heavy mineral sands', ores such as rutile and zircon from which are extracted such valuable metals as titanium, vital for the aerospace and aviation industries. To build a Boeing 747 for example requires over 3 000 kg of titanium. A large Australian company, Western Mining Corporation, is presently awaiting the Australian government's decision on the purchasing of a new tactical fighter aircraft. There are two possible choices, the McDonnell Douglas F18 and the General Dynamics/United Technology Corp F16. The Australian government's contract is worth A\$2 000 million. If the F16 is chosen, the manufacturers will enter into a contract with Western Mining to build a \$100 million-plus titanium processing plant in Australia. The intended capacity of 5 000 tonnes would require 10 000 tonnes of rutile ore a year (the plant would probably be built in one of the areas in eastern Australia where cheap electric power is available to industry as a result of government subsidies). This ore would come from the beaches on Australia's east coast, an area where tempers have already flared over the activities of sand miners. The present focus of conflict is the beach at Middle Head where an alliance of local Aborigines and white protestors has been clashing with mining personnel and police.

This report from BOB ROSEN, who has been on the scene of the confrontation for over three months.

About half of Australia's population of 14 million is clustered along the eastern seaboard. This eastern coastline boasts thousands of kilometres of beautiful beaches and an agreeable climate.

Many of these beaches, however, are also rich in heavy mineral sands — rutile, zircon and monazite. The world market prices for these minerals have soared in recent years with increasing demands by developed countries for their use. The minerals are used as pigments in paint, plastics and paper; in the chemical industry; in the aerospace industry; and in weaponry and nuclear power plants.



Conservationist pressure to stop the destruction of the beaches for the extraction of mineral sands has resulted in the banning of mining on Fraser Island in Queensland and the phasing out of mining in national parks in New South Wales. After the decision to phase out the mining in national parks, mining companies felt assured of an open go on the rest of the New South Wales coastline. But this year, conservationists have again taken the miners on.

In March, Mineral Deposits Ltd, subsidiary of Utah Mining Australia Ltd, moved in by night to start clearing five hectares of forest fronting picturesque

Middle Head beach on the mid-north coast of New South Wales, in preparation for sandmining operations.

Residents confronted the company's bulldozer and operations halted. Consultations between Mineral Deposits Ltd and the protestors were held but no agreement was reached. Seven months later, the protest sparked off by the initial clearing reached a climax as sand was laid bare by extensive forest felling, all topsoil cover removed, and the massive dredging operation to extract heavy minerals was under way. In 14 days, 94 protestors were arrested. Some remained in jail for up to 2 weeks on hunger strikes.

Protestors had set up a permanent camp on private land adjacent to the site. Police, drawn from towns up to 300 km away, arrived daily. There were frequent confrontations between protestors and bulldozers and protestors and police. Some protestors risked their lives as bulldozers pushed over trees 10 m high while protestors were perched high up in the branches.

The protestors were joined by local Aborigines. The Aborigines set up an embassy on the camp site and flew their red, yellow and black Land Rights flag. The Australian Aborigines, deprived of their tribal lands since European settlement over 200 years ago, have not fared well in the face of an accelerating minerals and energy resources boom and the resultant threats to sacred sites.

## Report Suppressed

Aborigines from Noonkanbah in Western Australia this year achieved international attention when they took a claim for the protection of sacred sites from mining to the United Nations. There are some parallels between the mining at Noonkanbah and the mining at Middle Head. Both affect 'areas of influence' around sacred sites. At Middle Head there is a sacred cave at the southern end of the beach, and Aborigines were not consulted before trees and landforms significant to them were destroyed in the initial clearing in March. A subsequent report on the significance of the Middle Head area by a

government-employed archaeologist was suppressed.

Some Aborigines at the permanent protest camp felt it was particularly ironic that white men's laws allowed bulldozing and dredging of sections of the mining lease so sacred that they, as Aborigines, were forbidden by tribal law even to walk upon them.

Although police at times used strong-arm tactics against the protestors, dragging individuals away with unnecessary violence, the confrontations were not really pitched battles. The protestors were aware that they could not physically stop the destruction either of the coastal



forest or the frontal dune area. Rather they chose to use theatre, music and humour to keep focussing attention on the issue, which had been front-page news at the time of the first arrests and which had gained extensive multimedia coverage nationwide as the protest was kept up. The protest received considerable support. Sydney was the scene of many demonstrations by long-distance supporters, a lone protestor on a hunger-strike pitched a tent opposite the Premier's office.

The use of music, humour and theatre seemed to leave the workmen on the site rather bemused. Protestors were arrested for swimming in the dredge pond in the middle of the night, but the workmen themselves often requested particular protest songs that appealed to them as protestors danced and chanted round the dredge during its 24-hours-a-day operation. Earlier in the operations, dredge maintenance crews used to buy their lunch at the protest camp's 'Sun, Surf and Sea Restaurant' and then make the gesture of washing up their own plates.

One rather bizarre example of theatre was the enactment of a crucifixion, with an Aborigine hung on a cross between two whites. The three crosses were made from tall trees felled by bulldozers.

The protestors went about their private war in an extremely well-organised way. They have a well-equipped media communications centre. The restaurant has a sophisticated bush kitchen, preparing three meals a day, sometimes for as many as 200 people. They even had a school in operation for the children of protestors — until it was bulldozed down along with a 60-metre wide swathe of forest.

The protestors have made a strong case for preservation of the beach. They claim that the development application put in by Mineral Deposits Ltd, on the strength of which local and State authorities granted approval, was totally inaccurate. A mature hardwood forest was described as hind-dune scrub.

The protestors are sceptical of company claims that the mature hardwood forest can be successfully restored. The protestors claim that some forest cleared was outside the company's lease, and that the company has committed many other breaches of its mining lease conditions. Most importantly, however, protestors feel that with over half the length of the New South Wales north coast having already been mined, some untouched beaches and coastal forest areas should be retained in their original state for future generations.

The Government has largely ignored the protestors and not refuted their case. The Government's line is simple. Once approvals have been granted — on whatever basis — the Government's hands are tied.

What then has the protest achieved? What started out as a local issue became front page news, drew support from all over Australia, and helped highlight a

number of related issues. The confrontation has helped the Aborigines whose tribal origins had been fragmented by European settlement to become more aware of their cultural heritage and of the degree of sympathy and support that some whites are prepared to offer.

Not only was the Aboriginal sacred sites and Land Rights issue aired at Middle Head, but also the connection between mineral sand extraction and the war armaments and nuclear industries. Thus the protest issues drew support not only from conservation organisations but in addition from aboriginal groups, anti-nuclear groups and the more militant trade unions, the latter threatening to ban the transport of minerals from the beach.

But despite this strong opposition, and the attention focussed on Middle Head, the mining of the beach continues, most of the forest and frontal dune area now having been destroyed. The New South Wales Government is, however, reconsidering its approval of mining an adjacent and very similar beach.

It is not surprising that many issues going beyond just Middle Head itself have been discussed as a result of this one protest. The camp has been set up for eight months now and over 2000 people have visited or stayed at the site. Many of these have been people who, disenchanted with urban life, have moved to coastal rural areas. Some have bought farms and are experimenting with alternative life styles aiming at some degree of self-sufficiency and encompassing such ideals as organic farming, owner-built dwellings, and natural medicine.

Discussions on site have been led by eminent academics, trade unionists, Aboriginal activists, and well-known environmentalists. Workshops have been held on Aboriginal wild foods, Aboriginal dances, environmental studies, theatre, music, crafts and martial arts. At times the camp has functioned almost as an open university by the sea.

## Complacent Future ?

Australia is still fairly easy-going, with a considerate climate and a relatively stable political system. This country will probably weather the troubled 80s because of a minerals and energy boom that can prop up a failing domestic economy and a rural sector beset by spiralling costs and current severe drought conditions. But 'development at any cost' policies in Australia can be expected to meet with growing and effective opposition. Conservationists, Aborigines, unions and political groups are all concerned about the increasing exploitation of Australian resources by overseas interests and in particular the multinational mining companies attracted to Australia's mineral wealth.

Middle Head, Noonkanbah, and a few similar protest issues seem to be pointing the way towards a more integrated and effective opposition in the future.

# AUSTRALIA'S KU KLUX KLAN

The public is shocked each time another black child's body is found in Atlanta. Nearly thirty black children have been brutally murdered in a state notorious for its racism.

While the Ku Klux Klan gathers in public to burn crosses and express its members perverted white superiority attitudes, here in Australia the K.K.K., headed by the Grand Imperial Wizard, Malcolm Fraser, operates in a more covert manner.

Lacking the guts to call mass meetings of righteous, white Christians (as in the USA), where targets are labelled and volunteers go forth to "purify" the land, Australia's Ku Klux Klan meets behind closed doors and acts in secrecy (for the time being).

The genocide that began some 200 years ago when the Aboriginal people were shot, poisoned and taken from their land by the truckload is being finalised today. In all it has been a very thorough strategy of slaughter that has accelerated under the white leadership of the Imperial Grand Wizard of the Western District and the Grand Wizards Bjelke Petersen and Charles Court. The Aboriginal people now comprise only 2% of this country's population of 14 million.

Australia's reputation overseas regarding the treatment of its indigenous people is suffering extensively. The Imperial Grand Wizard Fraser (despite his attempts to appear sympathetic towards black rule in South Africa and thus appear human and non-K.K.K.) is regarded with contempt both abroad and at home.

During the time he spent in Washington in 1980 receiving the B'nai Brith award for "World humanitarianism" (for the recommendation of the appointment of Zelman Cowan and this nation's strong support of Israel at the United Nations during a time of adversity for the Jewish state) the B'nai Brith people were aware of the irony of the situation and the fact that Australia had been publicly criticised by the U.N. Sub-Commission on Human Rights. The State Department's 1979 Country Reports on Human rights also condemned Australia for its violation of basic rights for its indigenous Aboriginal population.

The Los Angeles Times carried an article titled "A 'Humanitarian' Award Raises a Question of Rights", which also delved into the situation at Aurukun and Noonkanbah, showing the Australian Government as the racist hypocrite it is. Little attention, if any, was paid to this issue in the Australian media, as the Klan's tentacles are far-reaching.

The glaring contradiction was explained away by the B'nai Brith people saying that the award "covers only the international arena". The organisation, however, plans to present our Prime Minister with a petition critical of this country's treatment of our Aboriginal people.

Being the Prime Minister, the Imperial Grand Wizard has to deal in discreet ways. His main hit men are Joh and Charlie Court. Orders come from the top and when the hit men act, the Imperial Grand Wizard has to appear to reprimand them as a token gesture to ensure the secrecy of the Klan. Present situations indicate that the Klan is preparing to come out of the closet shortly.

In 1978 the Premier of Queensland sent in state police to quell Aborigines at Aurukun who were angry about their land being given over to two bauxite consortiums, one involving Tipperary Corp. of Texas. The Aborigines had successfully sued in the Queensland courts, but Petersen appealed to the Queen-appointed Privy Council in London, which overturned the Australian court's decision. White superiority and English imperialism will always be hand in hand.

The police forced out the duly-elected Aboriginal tribal leaders, along with the United Church missionary group that was assisting them. The national government protested the action (for appearance sake) but refused to exercise its right to intervene, even when large-scale public demonstrations forced Petersen, on a single day's notice, to have his parliament outlaw all political demonstrations.

Court's court of Klan members in W.A., being geographically isolated from its headquarters on the east coast, can afford to be less discreet. Arthur Richards, Chairman of the Pan-Tribal Pitjantjatjara Council, says that Charles Court's reply to a request for a meeting with traditional elders in W.A. to discuss Land Rights was "I won't speak with any black bastards".

Denying the Aboriginal people the right to their own land was the first step in the genocide plan that exceeds the efforts of Charles Manson. As the early settlers erected fences to mark the boundaries of their newly acquired and stolen land, the Aboriginal people's food supply and medicine was automatically cut off. To a people who had lived for some 40,000 to 60,000 years and had never found it necessary to build fences because of their strong communal patterns of life, these fences were a good indication of the European culture where "I am definitely NOT my brother's keeper".

The Aboriginal culture does not allow any person to go hungry, and food is automatically shared. Before the white man's invasion of their land, their ancestral spirits provided them with all the necessities of life. While Christians recite the 'Our Father' which says "Give us this day our daily bread", the Aboriginal people, in the past, experienced this to the fullest. It is somewhat ironic, to say the least, that when the invaders introduced Christianity the Aboriginal people's "daily bread" began to diminish.

Aboriginal culture did not manifest the gangrenous stench of the extremes of poverty and wealth as did the European. There were no mansions versus slums before the coming of the white man, and yet the Christian clergy that accompanied the invaders tried to instil these insidious concepts into a race of people they considered 'primitive'.

While Christ's basic teachings were preached they were not put into practice, and are still not practiced by his followers today. The clergy spoke of not even a sparrow falling to the ground without Christ's knowledge, and the shepherd who looked after all of his flock.

While Christians regularly donate money to build bigger and better churches, to send to various missions and donate, in good faith I'm sure, to various overseas disaster appeals, how many ever consider channeling any of that money towards keeping an Aboriginal baby alive or allowing an elder to

die in dignity?

It should be realised that the money that is given could not have been earned in the first place had the Aboriginal people retained their land. The money that you and I earn today is indirectly blood money that represents the near extinction of an entire race of people.

If you profess to be a Christian, I appeal to you to work within your church and your community to save lives and relieve the suffering that our society has imposed on the Aboriginal people. Have you ever heard a priest or minister preach words like these from the pulpit: "These people are your brothers and sisters and they are dying."



The Aboriginal people were soon to discover, however, that the clergy and the flock didn't extend this parable to black 'sheep'. The commandment "Thou shalt not kill" was ignored as the black population was shot and poisoned. Christ is said to have multiplied the loaves and fished to feed the multitude, yet his followers in this new land, whilst professing to be Christians, did the opposite. The newly-erected fences effectively deprived the black people of their land, their food, water and medicine. The invaders, with their fences and religion, stripped them of their livelihood and as much of their culture as they could at the time. As they saw it, the country's indigenous people didn't even have a culture.

Aboriginal religion is without churches, gods or priests. It is a living cosmology; a vision of the universe as an integrated whole in which the spiritual life is inseparable from the pattern of everyday life. We could do well to learn from it!

When Lionel Fogarty is seen on Christian television ads singing "Jesus loves the little children" and adds an ironic "yeah", it epitomises a situation where people with consciences feel shame because in their hearts they know that Christ's teachings have not been put into practice, have not extended to our black brothers and sisters, and that his people have not "loved all" the little children.

For those that ever consider what has happened and what continues to happen to our Aboriginal people, for the Catholics who, before receiving communion, utter the words "Lord I am not worthy", they must begin to understand that therein lies the truth. With true sincerity the following words should be added: "I am not worthy . . . because my black brothers and sisters are being murdered and my indifference condones it".

Unless you open your hearts to them, the genocide that began 200 years ago will soon be complete?"

The weight of the guilt that hangs over white Australians grows heavier each and every day. Unless we actively assist the Aboriginal people and unless we put an end to this mass slaughter of human beings being executed by Australia's Ku Klux Klan, we are all silent murderers.

Unless you make it your business and realise that it is your duty to rectify the atrocities of our white ancestors when you next go to confession, in all honesty, you should say "Father forgive me because I am now responsible for the death of x thousands of human beings". I wonder what 'penance' would be appropriate?

A common phrase used today by various sectors of Christianity is that of "making a commitment". Scenes of Ethiopian famines and children with swollen bellies bring tears to the eyes and we reach into our pockets, yet the same thing is happening here in Victoria!

If the concept of the brotherhood of man is not too old-fashioned and corny today, then put an end to this suffering! The Australian Government, this country's Ku Klux Klan, is determined to wipe the Aboriginal people off the face of the earth. It is our responsibility to rid this land of the Klan and to prevent them from putting their plans into action any way we can.

The Government has not seen fit to fund the Victorian Aboriginal Health Service (as with the Legal Service and the Geelong & District Aboriginal Co-op.) This service, which cares for people in this state suffering from trachoma, T.B. and malnutrition, has now been forced to close while only last year the Victorian Minister for Health, Mr.

Borthwick, had nothing but praise for the Service. Murders happen quietly and slowly these days.

The guts of the situation is that the Health Service was too successful and proved that the Aboriginal people were able to cater for their people's needs in a vastly superior way to any Klanish government.

"The Victorian Aboriginal Health Service was established in 1973 and, whilst initially modelled on the N.S.W. Aboriginal Medical Service, it quickly developed into a unique organisation with the flexibility to adjust services to suit the special needs and conditions of Victorian Aborigines. The philosophical foundation of the V.A.H.S. remained the same as the N.S.W. service, and that is the V.A.H.S. is an Aboriginal controlled community survival programme.

"That is to say that we believe the ultimate, all-encompassing answer to the so-called Aboriginal problem, is Land Rights which would give Aboriginal people economic independence, true Self Determination and thus control of the resources and facilities necessary for us to solve our own problems by our own efforts.

"Until Land Rights are a reality, however, we must accept the fact that any measures taken in the meantime to alleviate Aboriginal health can only be "band-aid" measures. This is because we are not at present in control of contributing factors to ill health e.g. poor housing and environmental conditions. We will only ever have full control over these factors after the grant of Land Rights and adequate financial compensation for lands alienated.

"Nevertheless, until land rights are achieved we must ensure the survival of the Aboriginal community and provide a reasonable standard of health care to our people, and at the same time, organise the people toward maintaining, and attaining our primary political goal of Land Rights. The V.A.H.S. is totally committed to both of these means.

## Immediate Goals

"The V.A.H.S. sees its immediate aims as being to provide a high standard of primary and preventative health and dental care to all Victorian Aboriginal people. We therefore believe that any Aboriginal community in Victoria which declined to assume full control and responsibility for the delivery of health care to their own particular community, should have a right to run their own health service.

"The V.A.H.S. provides following services to the Aboriginal community:—

- A health and dental clinic 5½ days and 5 nights per week in Fitzroy;
- Nindeebya Workshop (occupational therapy and learning extension of skills for invalids, chronically unemployed and alcoholics);
- Under 5's Children's Clinic;
- Obesity Clinic;
- Audio Metric Service;
- Weekly Clinics by V.A.H.S. Mobile Medical Team to Morwell, Shepparton, Bairnsdale, Warrnambool, Lakes Entrance, Lake Tyers, Ballarat, Healesville and Horsham;
- Regular Specialist Clinics:— Paediatrician, Ophthalmologist, Gynaecologist, Obstetrician, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, Consultant Surgeon, Nutrition Programme and Physiotherapist;
- Mobile Dental Clinic which is responsible for dental care of all rural Victorian Aboriginal people, as well as numerous areas in Southern NSW. The V.A.H.S. mobile dental clinic has treated one-sixth of the N.S.W. Aboriginal population, at the specific request of the N.S.W. Health Commission;
- Hearing Programme;
- Child placement in emergency situations;
- Clothing distribution and food parcels for emergencies;
- Funeral Fund Programme to assist economically deprived Aboriginal families to bear the costs of funerals;
- Provide specific health and dental care advice and assistance to the following Aboriginal communities at their request: Warburton, Kimberleys, Perth, Kalgoorlie, Broome and Geraldton in W.A.; Alice Springs, Utopia, Papunya and Katharine in the N.T.; Port Augusta, Adelaide and Pitjantjatjara people in S.A.; Townsville, Cunnamulla, Brisbane, Cairns, Thursday Island in Queensland, and Kempsey, Wilcania, Taree, and the south coast of N.S.W.

"The Current Patient Load Of The Service For The First Nine Months This Financial Year is 9,550.

"32 Staff Members of the V.A.H.S. (25 Aborigines and 7 whites) Have Been Working Since April 23rd, 1981 Without Pay To Maintain This Much Needed Service."

Newsletter  
—excerpt from the V.A.H.S.  
Urgent Appeal Edition.

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# DIPLOMATIC POUCH

In this column, WORONI hopes to present a piece relating in some regard to diplomatic issues, often a product of the Canberra diplomatic corps. Reflecting WORONI's general editorial policy, material from embassies and high commissions representing a full spectrum of political standpoints will be sought. Where possible the pieces will be matched with WORONI articles in the same issue addressing a similar theme.

## COUNTING THE NUCLEAR POSSIBILITIES

Fear is going the rounds in Central Europe: the fear of Germany proving a theatre of nuclear conflict before the end of the decade.

Nuclear hostilities between the superpowers, carried out in Europe, might well prove feasible without running the full risk Russia and America would have to run in the event of a direct, full-scale nuclear showdown.

For decades several thousand US atomic warheads have been stored virtually unnoticed on German soil.

Only now, in the middle of the missile modernisation debate, has a wider public come to appreciate what dreadful weapons have ensured peace and relative security in Europe for the past 30 years.

Yet for not a few people in this country it is not the Soviet SS-20 missiles but the new US Pershing missiles that constitute the threat.

None of the critics of missile modernisation have, however, convincingly explained why, since the mid-70s, the Russians have started to deploy new medium-range missiles within reach of targets in Western Europe.

One such target that is expressly admitted to be a Soviet target is the Federal Republic of Germany.

And no-one has convincingly explained why the Soviet Union should be allowed to use medium-range missile to blackmail Western Europe but the West must dispense with missiles in this category.

Is it a case of Europe being worried to death, so much so that it is prepared to be suicidal in its renunciations?

Missiles are not there to be used but as a deterrent to blackmail of any kind, although this kind of deterrent might be said merely to promote the arms race.

The Soviet Union certainly loses no opportunity of saying it will rearm too if the United States modernises its atomic arsenal in Europe.

That would mean death not by suicide but by an uncontrolled arms race leading, sooner or later, almost automat-

ically to war.

Anxiety is intensified by the fact that neither superpower is behaving in a manner one might wish for a German.

While continually talking about its desire for detente and disarmament the Soviet Union is deploying one after another missiles that led to the NATO missile modernisation in the first place (and could hardly be expected to do otherwise).

While telling Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher it would like to negotiate seriously with them, the Soviet Union at home makes out both to be advocates of rearmament and lackeys of the United States.

It is as though the Kremlin were grooming Soviet public opinion for a final break with the policies hitherto pursued towards the West.

The United States too is currently behaving in a most contradictory manner. It remains to be seen whether the Reagan administration seriously means to aim at military superiority, which would entirely change the international situation.

Or is America serious in claiming (and both claims are made quite openly) to be keen to negotiate seriously with the Russians?

When Mr Eagleburger says the United States is not going to be coerced by its allies into disarmament policy decisions it is, irksomely perhaps, only natural for a world power.

So while the debate on policy towards Moscow is in full swing in America we have no way of telling whether Russia is seriously interested in negotiations.

At a time of growing mutual mistrust between the world powers Bonn's role in world affairs can no longer be what it was in the early 70s.

When Willy Brandt and Egon Bahr visit Moscow later this month they will call to mind the need for Bonn's erstwhile *Ostpolitik*, but unlike ten years ago they are no longer empowered to negotiate on Bonn's behalf and Bonn's own position has changed.

Bonn can, must and does try to convince Moscow that it means missile modernisation seriously and will go ahead with it if the Soviet Union fails to negotiate.

Bonn can, must and does try to convince Washington that it is in America's own interest to hold arms control talks with Moscow and, if possible, end the arms race.

But Bonn can no longer do the negotiating. There is no way in which Bonn policy can induce the Russians to phase out their missiles and make Western missile modernisation superfluous.

Bonn is equally unable to force the United States to negotiate if Washington does not want to do so.



This is the third piece in the series, an article from The German Tribune, courtesy of the (West) German Embassy Stuttgart Zeitung on 6 June and is by ADRIAN ZIELCKE.

## beaks



I'm sick to death of swooping my wings off and getting paid peanuts in return.



I'm going on strike.

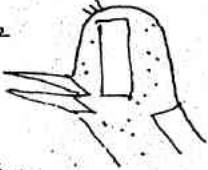
Take it easy, Sal.



We're setting up a Union Employees' Remuneration Tribunal...



...so that we can ignore indexation guidelines.

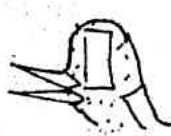


Who's going to be on it?

People who appreciate the type of work we do.



The Executive Officer's wife...



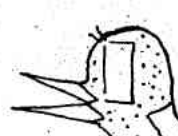
...the Executive Leisure Co-ordinator's parents...



...the Financial Controller's accountant...



...and the Chimp.



However, in these days of financial restraint...



...we expect the tribunal to act responsibly...



...and not give us more than an extra \$20 000 a year.

# MOP UP's anti-smoking war

As the developed countries continue to place restrictions on the marketing of tobacco products, the Third World has become the target of increased promotion by the cigarette companies.

High-tar level cigarettes, banned in many Western markets, are selling well elsewhere. Many Third World governments justify this on the grounds that tobacco is a valuable cash crop for local farmers, and the tax raised from cigarette sales adds to the national coffers. What is often ignored is the effect on the population's health.

According to the British group *War on Want*, the typical Third World smoker has little in common with his (they are predominantly male) counterpart in the UK. Statistics in Britain show that the higher one's social class and educational level, the less likely one is to smoke. But the group's report, *Tobacco and the Third World - Tomorrow's Epidemic*, reveals that people in less developed countries are more likely to smoke when they are better educated and wealthier. 'So town people smoke more than country people.'

This trend tallies with advertising in such countries which usually stresses that smoking factory-made cigarettes is modern and urbane.

Aware that governments are reluctant to legislate against a major revenue earner, an Australian-based group known as MOP UP - the Movement Opposed to the Promotion of Unhealthy Products - has declared private war on the tobacco companies. This group has been fighting the cigarette lobby through the judicial system, filing lawsuits wherever possible.

Another group, BUGA UP - Billboard-Utilising Graffitiists Against Unhealthy Promotions - has decided to pursue guerrilla tactics. Members roam the streets at night carrying spray-cans of paint and ladders for access to large outdoor advertising posters. Many members have been arrested and one has served a two-week jail sentence.

But the groundswell continues. Here, Simon Chapman of the MOP UP group outlines recent developments.

The Australian division of the tobacco multinational Rothmans of Pall Mall announced gleefully last August that it had further consolidated its position as the fastest growing tobacco group.

Some people at Rothmans obviously had won their spurs as earlier in the year things had looked bad for the group. Their main brand, Winfield, looked to have the stuffing knocked out of it as the tearaway leader for market share. The brand, which was launched in Australia in 1973, led its competitors with over 20% of the Australian market - several lengths ahead of its nearest rival, Benson & Hedges, with just over 16%.

Winfield, since its launch, had been advertised by one of Australia's top comedians, Paul Hogan. Hogan represented a sort of lottery mystique: before his break with Winfield he worked as a painter on the Sydney Harbour Bridge. After being spotted on a talent quest he rocketed to stardom - and fat paycheques. He epitomised the working person's rags-to-riches story; his every pronouncement brought smiles, and later cigarettes, to the lips of young and old.

But that was the problem. By this time local tobacco marketers and their advertising consultants had been alerted to the growing health lobby. So they set up a system of advertising self regulation designed to take the rough edges off some of the more controversial ads.

According to the tobacco industry, advertisements are not designed to appeal to the young, not intended to induce children to become smokers. The aim of the promotion game is to encourage a switch in brand allegiances.

At this point MOP UP decided to take the manufacturers at their word. We lodged a series of complaints and after 18 months the Winfield company was asked by a government tribunal to withdraw the Hogan campaign. The decision is believed to have cost Rothmans around A\$2 million.

We felt our success was a case of David defeating Goliath. MOP UP has no funding, and furthermore lacks the more dramatic methods of the BUGA UP group.

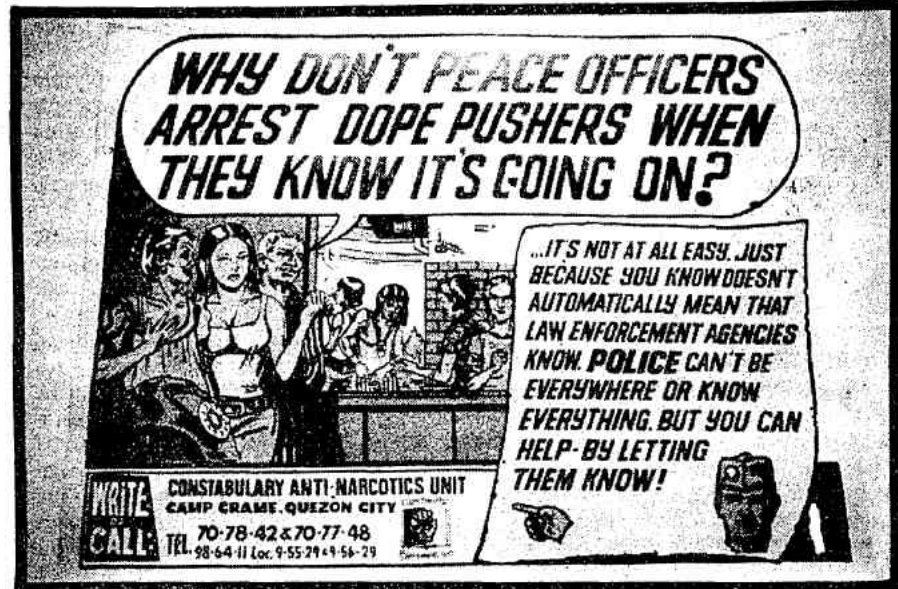
A recent example of the latter's approach is the Benson & Hedges billboard which shows a game of chess with gold pieces, overlaid by the message 'Move to Gold'. Across this a graffitiist has written 'And be their pawn'.

'Pure Gold' says another poster. 'Means Pure Cancer' answers a graffitiist.

## The World Fight Is On

Wilful opposition to smoking from consumer groups and governments is having mixed results on the world tobacco economy. William Hobbs, Chairman of the R J Reynolds group, says 'If they caused every smoker to smoke just one less cigarette a day, our company would stand to lose US\$92 million in sales annually. I assure you that we don't intend to let that happen without a fight'. And what a fight it promises to be. The tobacco industry looks mean, the health lobby lean.

The tobacco industry is armed with political and industrial bribes, millions of dollars to court their favourite political



Although many Asian governments conduct anti-drug campaigns - this poster comes from the Philippines - none has yet launched a fight against one of the most dangerous drugs of all - tobacco.

parties, double standards depending on the country of operation, an unapproachable cash crop, an addictive product with only distant threats of horror consequences and an advertising octopus that has the power to associate any social value with its coffin-nail product.

The erosion of corporate freedom in the tobacco industry is so far confined to the advanced capitalist economies. Advertising restrictions, mandatory packet health warnings and content labelling are virtually unknown in Third World countries where subsidiaries of the same companies that trumpet about their 'responsibility' and 'concern' in the West, go in boots and all to win smokers. International brands selling at prices well in excess of local brands are rapidly claiming markets in economies where millions are undernourished. Between 1967 and 1976 consumption in famine-ridden Ethiopia actually doubled, while about 210 metric tons of tobacco are exported by British American Tobacco each month (for earnings of US\$6.54 million) to the drought and refugee desolation in Sudan and Somalia.

The advertising of tobacco in the underdeveloped world nestles in cultural appeals worthy of a third rate Kipling. Recently in Papua New Guinea front page readers of the *Post Courier* newspaper were tantalised for some weeks with the cryptic message 'Get Rich. Stay Rich'. An investment offer? No, a new cigarette brand, Rich, that went straight to the heart of the national respect for the 'big man' phenomenon. A common sight over slum dwellings throughout Asia and Africa are cigarette hoardings complete with Anglo-Asian/African models entreat-

ing the poor who look up at them to 'Be a Varsity man' or smoke Gold Leaf 'For very important people' or extolling the new 'all white filter' or claiming that 'Life - is great'.

Travellers to Asian countries are offered cigarettes at every opportunity in a gross parody of what is imagined to be a cornerstone of the good life and affluent hospitality. While smokers in the developed world today are often apologetic and surreptitious about smoking, cigarettes in the Third World appear to occupy the place in social etiquette that they had in the West ten years ago.

Recent data reported in the *British Medical Journal* shows that the smoking related diseases now epidemic in the West are beginning to feature in the developing world. The World Health Organisation warns that 'smoking diseases will appear in the developing countries before communicable diseases and malnutrition have been controlled'. Yet other UN agencies, the FAO and the UN Development Program, jointly administer agricultural aid programs to developing countries and treat tobacco as just another cash crop. The US 'Food for Peace' program has dumped years of US domestic surplus tobacco crop worth up to US\$66 million a year on such countries.

It has been estimated that world consumer expenditure on tobacco equals a quarter of the global military budget. With such capital at stake, governments will not move against tobacco corporations in those economies where the economic benefits of smoking-induced deaths outweigh the economic and social costs. Clearly much of the vanguard movement against tobacco will lie with consumer groups.

## POLITICIANS AT WORK -

## DEMOCRACY DO NOT ENTER

Elsbeth Lamb

I just happened to be protesting outside Parliament House last Wednesday: so when democracy on the lawns had dispersed, I decided to visit the shrine where it once lived.

Like most seats of power these days, Parliament House has become a reflection of the war memorial at the other end of Anzac Parade. It is full of portraits, photos, maps and to scale models; all relics of our political system. It is a building, like the war memorial that symbolizes our fight for peace, democracy, and freedom of the people.

That is, after you have your bag monitored for weapons, and you stay in the corridors where you can read the propaganda. You must be in the right lines and in the right places; and,

you musn't pass the security guards; they're only blocking the interesting bits!

Somebody said it was boring inside, as we trudged off. They ought to have known they'd been there.

Arriving inside, my expectations were realized. The decor was disgusting! Garbage bag green lino, with stark white walls. I suppose it's keeping with the neo-austere trend, that seems to be in vogue at the moment in most institutions. Little corridors branch off here, and there, along the rectangular walks. We, the voting, violent public, could but stare past the guard, and feel assured that somewhere in there, were our present members.

Deep inside, you feel sure, if you wait long enough, you might catch a glimpse of one of them walking from one office to another.

Visions of any zoo I had visited over the last twenty years sprang to mind, as I stood behind many miles of rope cordoning off timid politicians. (Only known to come out at election times, and on their way home.) Terrible statues and paintings, that make you want to reach out, and touch them up a bit with a texta. The line to the parliamentary pit was too long to contemplate.

Video tapes of 'pollies about the house', would be of great interest, then at least we'd know what they looked like, and could study their personalities in relation to politics. Only I think, anything worth knowing would probably breach the freedom of information act.

I did however contemplate going and seeing Uncle Peter (Peter Nixon, to anyone without contacts) but I had a pressing schedule that day.

It just so happened Andrea Coleman was visiting with me, (I'm sure you all know Andrea is my best friend from Morwell) and she kept dragging me around the tourist rectangle. The only reverence I could muster though, was cynicism, while making for the door. I'd had enough of stuffed koalas!

I could not think of anything more boring than sitting in parliament house (when you're not seen as worth knowing, except at election times) or reading Hansard. In fact the only people who thought of talking to us, were two guards, one said 'no you can't go in here', and the other said 'get off the front steps'.

Another shrine, the High Court beckoned us away. I felt glad, knowing that I'd probably visit parliament house next time at its new site, and the old house again, maybe, as Canberra's latest disco.

"For a biologist the alternative to thinking in evolutionary terms is not to think at all"  
—Sir Peter Medawar

"For every design there is a designer, and for every law there is a law giver"  
—Dr. Duane T. Gish

# The evolution of CREATIONSCIENCE

Christian fundamentalists promoting creation as science and evolution as mythical dogma, have refined their arguments and increased in numbers and political influence. ASHLEY BOWEN\* reports.

In the beginning it was taught that God created the earth and all life upon it as documented in the bible. It was not until Charles Darwin's book *On the Origin of Species* was published — amidst ridicule from his contemporaries and the clergy — that constructive debate on the origins of life began.

With the rise of Darwinism came the fall of creationism — the debate was short lived. Christian fundamentalists arguing faith were lost in the debating halls of the rapidly developing age of science, where evidence and deduction rule supreme.

A new breed of creationist has now emerged — lawyer, scientist, politician and banker — far better adapted to crusade through the decades ahead.

## Pilgrimage to San Diego

For those with a profound interest in nature, California's San Diego has more to offer than its world renowned zoo. It is the centre of a rapidly propagating, highly organized creationist movement — a primary aim of which is the introduction of creationist ideology into high school curricula.

Religion *per se* cannot be taught in American state high schools. This has necessitated the development of "creation science" by organizations such as the Creation Research Society, composed of 653 voting members all of whom hold a masters or doctoral degree in the natural or applied sciences, and 1630 non-voting members.

The lobby to state boards of education law courts and campuses is led by a

number of organizationally distinct groups affiliated with the Scott Memorial Baptist Church of San Diego. These included the Creation Life College, the Creation Science Research Centre and the Institute for Creation Research (ICR).

ICR has a small professional staff including biologists and physicists. They have been aided by the Christian Heritage college "to bring about a revival in special creation as the true explanation of life". The college grants baccalaureate degrees in biology, counselling (biblical psychology), geoscience and 13 other fields. All courses include 90 credit-hours in Creationism. The size of the class has risen from two students in 1973 to 101 last May.

Dr Duane T. Gish, the associate director of ICR, is the main figurehead presented by the creationist movement. A biochemist with a doctorate from the University of California (Berkeley), he states that in his early research he was overwhelmed "by the tremendous complexity of the cell, its purposefulness... I knew it could not have arisen through the laws of chemistry and physics... Further, the concept that the vital intimate relationship between the building blocks of proteins and genes arose by chance arrangements and natural selection "absolutely defies the law of probability. It simply had to have been engineered by an intelligent creator."

## "Creation science" in courts and classrooms

As governor of California, Ronald Reagan supported efforts to have creationist ideas raised in biology classes. During his presidential campaign he expressed his view that evolution is an unproved theory.

Strong efforts have been made in more than 15 American states, to introduce legislation to insure that "scientific creation" is given equal attention to evolution in high school biology curricula — so far all have failed.

A recent Californian court case that promised to be a major legal confrontation between the creationists and the Californian State Board of Education (backed by the evolutionists), was a fizzer.

During the trial, the plaintiffs dropped the original contention that the teaching of Darwinian theory represented the enforcement of a secular religion in biology classes, and as such was an infringement of the First Amendment guaranteeing freedom of religion. Demands that alternative theories such as creation science be given due emphasis, were also dropped.

So unfortunately the relative merits of the two ideologists were not debated — much to the disappointment of the National Association of Biology Teachers who had recruited 20 scientists including Nobel Laureate Arther Kornberg and popular astronomer Carl Sagan, to aid in the defence of evolution.

The verdict of the much refined case was that the Californian State Board of Education should re-publicize its eight year old policy that evolution be taught as a theory not as a fact, and that the present curriculum does not undermine the beliefs of those who support the biblical description of the origin of life.

In Australia, no such legal confrontation has occurred — yet. However the NSW Board of Senior School Studies has already prepared a statement on its biology syllabus.

In part it states: "It is not the intention of the Biology Syllabus to make acceptance of evolutionary theory mandatory... What is expected from the biology course is that students should begin to acquire an understanding of evolutionary theory, the evidence on which it is based, and its use in time and space".

Despite its slow progress in the courts, the creationist movement has had some success in the classroom. Text books published by the National Science Foundation have been banned in Texas schools as they do not qualify the acceptability of Darwin's theory. Many other publishers are now carefully assessing their own presentations of this theory.

The creation Research Society's own text, *Biology: A Search for Order in Complexity*, has been in print for over a decade, and has been approved by state commissions in Indiana, Alabama, Georgia, Oklahoma and Oregon. The text frequently refers to 'divine guidance'. The 1974 edition explains nature's immense

variation as "simply an expression of the Creator's desire to show as much beauty of flower, variety of song in birds; or interesting types of behaviour in animals as possible."

After a few years of the text's use in Indiana, a distraught Civil Liberties Union took the matter to court. The conclusion was that that text "has no place in the public schools" of Indiana, with its purpose of "the promotion and inclusion of fundamentalist Christian doctrine in the public school".

Additional resistance has come from teachers themselves. In Oregon and Georgia they threatened strike action to dissuade their respective school boards from enforcing demands that creationist ideas be taught in biology classes.

## The Creationist view

It is estimated that 30 million Americans believe the biblical account of life's origins literally — that the earth and its ecosystems were formed, with purpose, by a divine creator some 6,000 to 10,000 years ago. The only major point upon which the creationists differ is time span over which species were created — six solar days for the purists, perhaps thousands of years for the creationist scientist.

By dating fossils according to the age of the geological strata in which they are found, paleontologists have compiled a "fossil record" of the life forms present on earth from the Cambrian period, purportedly some 570 million years ago, to recent times.

The lower older rock strata are shown to harbour fossils of simple primitive organisms such as trilobites, the intermediate strata show more complex forms such as fish and amphibians, while 'human-like' fossils have only been found in strata considered to be less than two million years old.

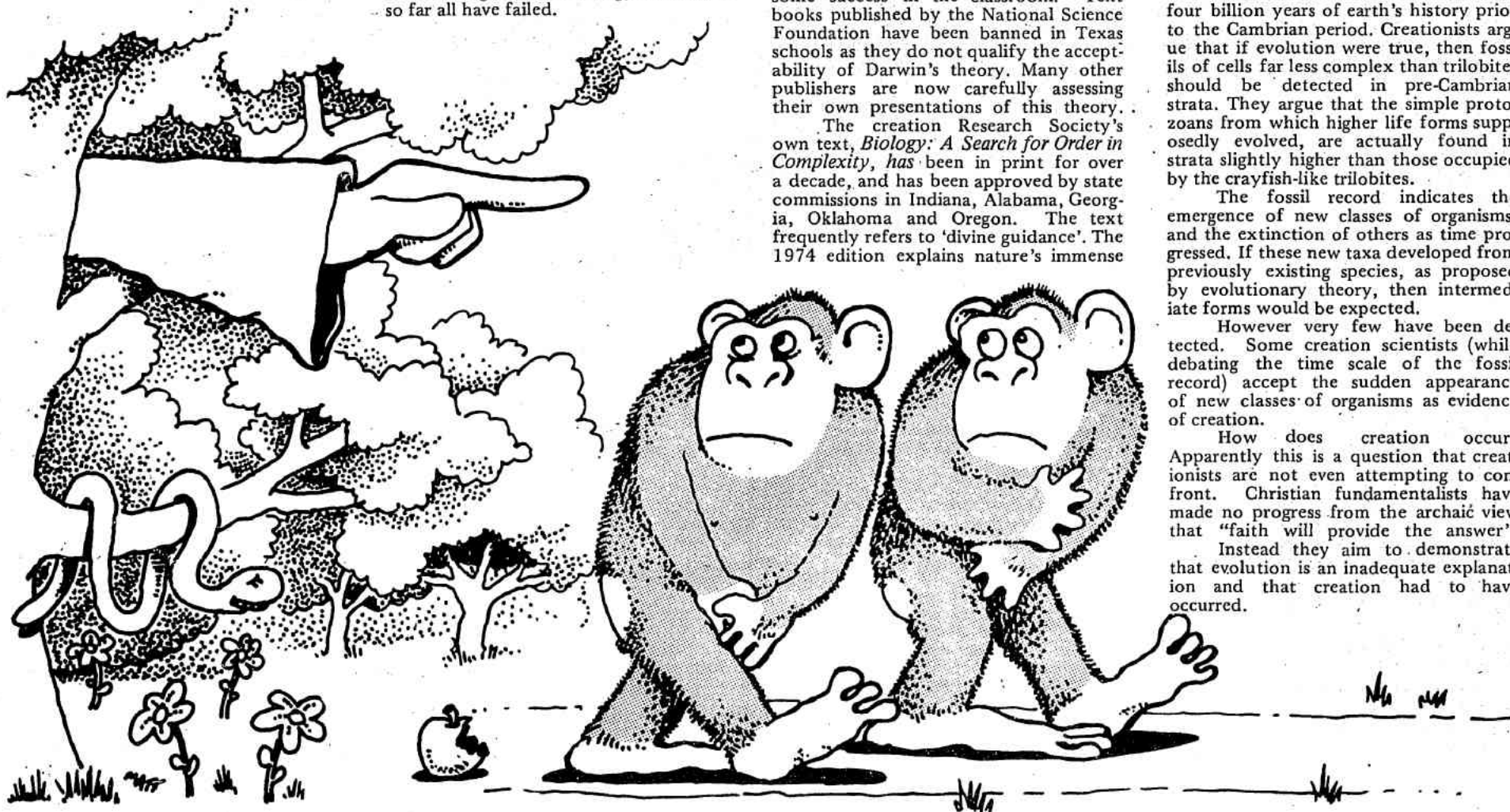
The fossil record does not cover the four billion years of earth's history prior to the Cambrian period. Creationists argue that if evolution were true, then fossils of cells far less complex than trilobites should be detected in pre-Cambrian strata. They argue that the simple protozoans from which higher life forms supposedly evolved, are actually found in strata slightly higher than those occupied by the crayfish-like trilobites.

The fossil record indicates the emergence of new classes of organisms, and the extinction of others as time progressed. If these new taxa developed from previously existing species, as proposed by evolutionary theory, then intermediate forms would be expected.

However very few have been detected. Some creation scientists (while debating the time scale of the fossil record) accept the sudden appearance of new classes of organisms as evidence of creation.

How does creation occur? Apparently this is a question that creationists are not even attempting to confront. Christian fundamentalists have made no progress from the archaic view that "faith will provide the answer".

Instead they aim to demonstrate that evolution is an inadequate explanation and that creation had to have occurred.



# CREATION vs EVOLUTION

Wow!... We've never had a turnout like this before.

...and now I would like to introduce our guest speaker of the evening, Dr. Duane T. Gish.

THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE BY DR. GISH HAS BEEN MODIFIED AND GREATLY CONDENSED FOR THIS PUBLICATION.

As a scientist, I believe we must examine all the evidence and facts before we can come to any conclusion on any given subject. I'm asking only one thing of this audience... that you examine the facts thoroughly and without prejudice.

Thank you. I would first like to say how delighted I am for the opportunity to speak here on the Davis Campus this evening.

\* See inside back cover for a brief resume of Dr. Duane T. Gish.

The refusal by science teachers to consider creation as a possible explanation for the origin of all things, is unwarranted and undesirable. The student is being indoctrinated without being given a complete presentation of the evidence.

This situation could be remedied by taking a closer look at both creation and evolution.

First, let's examine the claims of each.

The EVOLUTIONIST states that all life gradually evolved from a single cell, which had evolved from dead matter.

CREATIONISTS believe that life and our existence came by the acts of a Creator.

The multi-pronged attack on evolution is centred largely on the fossil record — an historical cornerstone of evolutionary theory.

Booklets such as *Fossils, Strata and Evolution* comment that "Eighteenth century biblical and scientific explanations considered fossils to be remains of life that existed before the worldwide flood at Noah's time". They claim that only the great flood could have caused the formation of huge fossil grave yards, such as in Northern Siberia where five million mammoths "died so quickly that food is preserved undigested in their stomachs and in their mouths".

The creationists argue that large discrepancies have been ignored in combining data to produce the theoretical chronological order of fossil-containing strata. They cite numerous examples where geologically older rock lies on the younger.

It is claimed, for instance that in the Empire Mountains of Arizona, no evidence can be found to show that older strata were pushed up and then slid over younger rock. "If overthrust has taken place, we should find fragmented rock breccia, pulverized rock gouge, and scraped surfaces on rock sheets... What we actually find is a rolling [convoluted] direct contact between the strata".

Creationist and evolutionist alike tend to discard data which is contrary to their argument. However, while it is commendable to point out the shortcomings of the fossil record, it is facile to oppose the substantial evidence of at least the existence of a fossil record, and to claim

"The only mechanism proposed that can account for this type of world wide fossilization is the great, one-time flood described in the bible". (Though this is more reasonable that the conception that God created the earth with fossils already embedded.)

The creationists overriding argument, is that Nature is far too complex to have arisen by any process other than creation.

Many still use traditional arguments — if you put the parts of a watch in a box and gave it a very long shake, you would not get a functional watch forming by chance — a watchmaker is required. By analogy, Nature is not the result of chance but the work of a designer.

In reality, this argument bears no relation to actual evolutionary theory — rather it is the creationist who believes that specialized parts were magically united with the purpose of conforming to a particular design.

Booklets such as *Creation — Nature's designs and designer* take the line "it would be easier to show by science that evolution is impossible than to explain how it happened". The reader is shown the intricacies of the photosynthetic process, the ingenious design of birds that enables them to fly, and the complexity of a cell — "this highly sophisticated and diversified factory containing precision machines so delicately tooled and intricately regulated [that] can only be the product of an incomparable intellect whom we call God the Creator".

**Sharp, witty informative  
with a few  
classic Cameronisms**

## China, Communism and Coca-Cola

by Claude Cameron  
Published by Hill of Content  
RRP \$14.95 (hard cover)

Once while working as a clerk in the office of the NSW Public Solicitor, I had the good fortune to meet one of those vanishing Australians, a shearer from west of the Darling. Off-handedly I asked him if he knew of Clyde Cameron, then Minister for Labour.

"Clyde Cameron", he replied, "best friend the worker ever had". Such is the feeling of many of the rural workers of the South Australia NSW border area. Clyde Cameron, a South Australian by birth (1914) and upbringing, from a working class Protestant background, was always an articulate and outstanding unionist.

For ten years a shearer, he became in the 1940's secretary of the South Australian branch of the Australian Workers Union. From that time he became the most powerful figure in the Labor politics of South Australia.

Only Joe Chamberlain of Western Australia could rival him as a machine operator and a fighter for democratic socialist ideals. Cameron was desperate for a Federal Labor government.

When the Labor government finally came Cameron had great

hopes for reform in the area of industrial relations. Only Gough Whitlam could claim greater credit for the Labor victory in 1972.

Cameron is widely read, charming and one of those few gifted with high oratorical ability.

On television, on radio, at public meetings and within the Parliament itself, Cameron brilliantly and mercilessly flayed the Gorton and McMahon governments.

Along with Cairns and Murphy, Cameron was one of the new Labor ministers for whom there were such high hopes.

The demise of the Whitlam government and the subsequent bitterness and disillusionment of people like Cameron is now history.

A working-class intellectual, a man of dedication and energy, a trade union secretary, Cameron must have despaired when many of his proposals for needed industrial reform fell to ruins before the capricious Senate.

In his last years in parliament Cameron became unpopular with many because of his hostility to Gough Whitlam who in the late 70's was elevated to folk hero status.

But Clyde is abroad again. Now he has written a very interesting book, "China, Communism and Coca Cola". It is the work of a man who has not dreamed away his holidays in China but taken extensive notes and kept diaries.

The book is interesting from a number of angles. It talks at length about Chinese working conditions in factories, about the quality of housing in the cities, the extent of social services and the nature of trades unions. It talks of the beauty of the street-scapes, parks and old buildings.

At great length he relates tete-a-tete conversations with leaders. It also looks at the world from a Chinese point of view. It looks critically into the prejudices of the old revolutionaries. Why they are so anti-Russian, why they are anxious to import American technology, why they are so hostile to the romantic Gang of Four.

The book is also interesting as a commentary on Cameron's experiences in the Australian Labor Party. Clyde does not forget nor forgive easily. He flays Whitlam with subdued anger and faint praise for both his foreign policy machinations and his personal arrogance.

He makes many observations on Gough Whitlam and his style of government. How so many of the PM's momentous and notorious decisions were made without reference to Cabinet. Among these he lists the Galston Airport, the Kerr appointment, the Bass by-election.

The book outlines the development of Labor's attitude towards China. How recognition of China was such a central issue in Labor factionalism in the early 1950's. Clyde also relates a very interest-



DENG XIAOPING ... goal unattainable

ing summary of the split of those years and his own part in it.

Above all this book has to be complimented because it is a book by an Australian politician which not only reaches a high standard of competence but is very readable. Many English politicians write prodigiously. We all know of the works of Michael Foot, Anthony Crosland, Crossman and the rest. But in Australia and the United States the number of politicians who have either the integrity or intelligence to write a decent book can be counted on the fingers of one-hand. In Australia we have Jim Cairns, Gough

Whitlam and few others. Cameron has now joined them.

Cameron's reasoning about China, his savage attacks on Australian public servants and many of his passing observations are not without fallacy. He is too lenient on Chinese totalitarianism, and too hard on Australian public servants. But his opinions are always stimulating, critical and not without wit.

Only if Australians evince due respect for this type of effort will the same literary and critical standards become a hallmark of Australia's leading politicians.

Peter Crawford

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My life at Uni was oh so terribly nothing. my early morning cappuccino in the cafe was always cold, I used to fall asleep in lectures, and the library was just a vast jungle of books with the pathways unknown to me. I mean, the faces were all the same - the same as mine. I had lost my face. I had no directions, except to the cafe, and when I arrived, I had no origins. I was alone in a blizzard of boring, cold people without my earmuffs, listening to the same old shit from the A.U.S. and getting hopelessly and sadly pissed on the same old Royal Reserve port, by myself in my little room.

Sometimes, friends dropped in for coffee, but invariably there was none left and if there was my glass wouldn't work, or the kettle would explode. So my friends would leave, never to return, and I would be left alone with my mangy cat and last week's National Times and then the couch would collapse.

On cold Monday mornings I would sit in the Union Building reading my only copy of The National Times (from last week) and trying not to fall asleep for longer than a minute so people wouldn't think I was stoned and having a great time. When one morning . . . something urged me to look at the notice board on the wall. It was like a little fairy-god-mother-figure in my mind was kicking me in the optic nerve trying to make me look at that notice board. And on that board apart from several scruffy notices advertising positions in houses for "house-trained male to share with two vegetarian feminists and budgie" and "Wanted: one female to share everything with three males; must like bikes, - on that board there was this poster that seemed to climb out of the muck surrounding it and grab my eyes with its simple beauty and its profound mystery.

A strange tingling sensation began in my spine and the day suddenly grew warmer and the faint sounds of sweetly singing birds came to me and became louder as I read the poster. Until the birds' chirping was joined by the full Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra playing Grieg and my whole body was shuddering with inexplicable passion and wealth of soul and bursts of sunlight were streaming through the once clouded skies that were now full of rainbows and fair nymphs began throwing rose petals at me, and the symphony was reaching a crescendo and my eyes were streaming as I read the heading "F.A.S.T. - will pull you through your life".

But what did it all mean? Was there a God after all? What was this thing called FAST? I had to find out. Viciously, I ravaged everybody that looked like they might know but I only found someone who raved on and on about all the people she knew in the writing scene and all the people she knew in the acting world, but nothing about FAST, in fact nothing about anything at all really.

Then, finally far away in a little room full of pieces of paper, were two cute little girls arguing about . . . F.A.S.T!!!! They kicked me as I began licking their feet.

"What do you want?" they asked,

"What is F.A.S.T.?" I said.

"It's the one and only "Festival of Australian Theatre... Anything else?"

"What happens there?" I said.

"Well imagine that you are there and it's the 23rd August. You arrive with all your treasured belongings and your somewhat thin sleeping bag and your \$30.00 after paying your \$20 deposit when you applied) . . ."

"What's this about \$50.00?" I asked wisely.

"Look you can't run something like this for people from all over Australia for nothing you know. The Government (bless them) won't help, so we have to ask for a fee from the participants. It's not much."

"Oh"

"Then you step into the Grill Room in the Union Building and you'll see all these people standing around waiting for something to happen, while they read the script to the play they have written and rehearsed just for F.A.S.T.

Eventually you'll start talking to people and before long you'll all be friends. Then you'll enrol for your choice of the many workshops such as clowning, community theatre, technical, puppetry, Playback, circus skills, movement and thousands more (well a few more anyway). These workshops are continual throughout the week and are aimed towards a demonstration/performance of what you learn, and they are lead by some of the best people we could get, hence the fee you pay.

That night, you'll all meet again for a really nice bar-b-que and general piss-on and the next morning you'll wake up sometime, in another part of the Union trying to unstick your tongue and unglue your eyelids and you'll feel quite at home.

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From that day on, you'll go to the workshops in the mornings and in the afternoons will be for forums, films, rehearsals of your play, performances, and lots more exciting things. During the nights you'll be attending performances of your play and other groups, plays; going to parties; going to see other things in Melbourne; drinking; visiting your Melbourne rels; and anything else that you might like to do (with yourself or others); and sleeping. Incidentally, the sleeping arrangements are quite . . . communal, that is to say we will all be sleeping in the same part of the Union building which is called Coconuts Cafe, but it won't be a cafe as it will be covered in mattresses and people sleeping on them, and other things. If mass sleeping doesn't really grab you, or if you just want your own space, we can arrange billets for you.

With (finally) a grant from the Australia Council we were able to commission Barry Dickins to write a play just for F.A.S.T. in keeping with this year's theme of "New (or nearly new) Plays".

There will be rehearsals of this play happening during F.A.S.T. which we can all go and watch and on the last Friday night it will be performed for us.

As well as all this we are going to do some street theatre "en masse" in the city square near the "yellow thing" which should be quite interesting, and don't worry, we will not be arrested - this is nearly a civilised state. Then on the last day of the festival we are going to have an Open Day so that all the general populace can wander around and look at us and take pictures and maybe even join in, and that night there will be a cabaret for all of us, and for this we'd really like you to bring some sketches otherwise it will finish quite early.

Then after this we can all go home until next year."

"Golly, miss, this sounds so much better than watching my old black and white T.V. explode after the cat pisses on it. But I never liked Cop Shop anyway. I never knew there was life beyond the library. Now how can I get involved?"

"Just get in contact with your campus theatre group (or if there isn't one, start one and write to us for information) and we'll give you all the details. But in the meantime, start saving your \$50.00 as we really can't put this thing on for your without your money.

"Oh, and P.S. there's also going to be this thing called "Writers' Week" which is a week of writing workshops from the 17th to 21st of August (that's the week before F.A.S.T.). For this we have Dorothy Hewett and Roger Pulvers who are very good. If you want to you can bring your own script for playreading and discussion, but the main aim of this mini-festival is to encourage people to write plays. It will be held in the La Trobe Uni Union and it costs only \$30.00 (\$10 deposit). We can arrange billets for you if you need somewhere to stay. There will be more information about this later on, so watch out or if you can't, you can write to us. O.K.?"

And so I walked away from these girls and the world was happy and I didn't mind cold cappuccino anymore and I had an inner warmth and I learnt to smile and I had a direction at last.

**FESTIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN STUDENT THEATRE**

Writers Week: 17th to 21 August  
F.A.S.T.: 22nd to 30th August.

LA TROBE UNIVERSITY BUNDOORA, Vic.3083  
Tel. (03) 478 3122 ext. 2127

Cost: F.A.S.T.: - \$50.00 (\$20 deposit)  
Writers Week - \$30.00 (\$10 deposit)

Cost includes bed and breakfast.

Deposits in before the 30th June or a late fee will apply.

**CURRICULUM FOR WHOM? UNDER WHOSE CONTROL? A CONFERENCE**

SPONSORED BY THE AUSTRALIAN UNION OF STUDENTS AND THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

Below is a tentative program outline. It is difficult to categorise some of the papers, and there are still offers coming in, and more are welcome. Contact Barbara Preston, (03) 3477433, for more details about the program and with offers of papers.

Saturday a.m. 9.30 - 10.00

Registration

10.00 - 11.00

Introductory paper on the general trends in curriculum - from education to act in the world to training to be an instrument to be used by others

11.00 - 11.30

Brief outline of papers & workshops

11.45 - 1.15

Current trends in education and the right-wing push - "user-pays" and the curriculum; technology and social control in education; "transed"; attacks on critical courses

Saturday p.m. 2.00 - 3.30

Politics of some specific curriculum areas - health and welfare, law, humanities, technologies, etc

3.45 - 5.30

Curriculum, culture and the oppressed - sexism in culture, education and work; heterosexism in education and gay studies; racism and the education of Blacks

Sunday a.m. 10.0 - 11.30

The politics of research funding

11.45 - 1.15

Student and union activism and intervention - teacher unionists and the curriculum-industrial nexus; counter-faculty handbooks; assessment campaigns; critical curriculum and student activism; intellectuals and the production of ideology and problems of intervention for student activists

Sunday p.m. 2.00 - 3.30

Further topics (or overflow)

3.45 - 6.00

Plenary - report back, general discussion, resolutions

**CANBERRA JULY 25, 26**



# Serious comedy

## The work of Woody Allen

Nadzeжда Mandelstam, wife of the persecuted Russian poet Osip Mandelstam, widowed in 1938, devoted the next thirty years of her life to preserving her husband's work. Late in her life she wrote: "I came to know that love is not merely a source of joy or a game, but part of the ceaseless tragedy of life, both its eternal curse and the overwhelming force that gives it meaning". In his most recent work — *Annie Hall* (1977), *Manhattan* (1979), *Stardust Memories* (1980) — Woody Allen seems to be working towards the expression of some similar sentiment.

Allen has always displayed a romantic streak in his comedies. But only since *Annie Hall* has he allowed it any substantial emotional weight. And since then it's been of central importance in his work. However, it's an unorthodox romanticism: each of these films is about the inherent imperfection of any love, counterposing the desire for perfection against the fact of its impossibility. In each case resolution of this dichotomy has been found in acceptance of the fact, and in the realization that even a crimped happiness is valuable.

Thus Allen (alias Alvy Singer) fails in his education of Diane Keaton (alias Annie Hall). In both *Manhattan* and *Stardust Memories* a more graphic device is used to express the theme: two women, greatly different — one neurosis personified, the other a veritable earth mother (Mariel Hemingway a budding earth mother) — both loved. In each of these two films the inconsistency lies in the fact that Allen's love is divided, the point being that since neither woman can be the other that division is unavoidable. The device fails in *Manhattan*, while it succeeds in *Stardust Memories* — for three reasons.



First, the plots design. In *Manhattan* the link between the two women seems arbitrary — there's no apparent necessity for both to be in the same film. However, in *Stardust Memories*, separated in time they are nonetheless connected in Allen's memory — recollection of one (Charlotte Rampling) clouding his present relationship with the other (Marie-Christine Barrault).

But if this device is to succeed the viewer must be persuaded that the women Allen loves are indeed loveable — they must possess qualities to make credible the drama. In *Manhattan* Diane Keaton and Mariel Hemingway are pallid, like wallpaper. By contrast the actresses in *Stardust Memories* persuade, (Rampling in particular succeeds in illuminating the spirit behind the neurotic barricades.) This is the second reason.

Third, the context. Romance occupied the largest part of *Annie Hall* — the intimacy of the film was in part a product of its narrow focus. In the next two films Allen has attempted to broaden his perspective. Each reads well as a gloss on the attempt to live decently, to justify one's work and, most ambitiously, to justify the choice of life in the face of a world whose present is bleak, and future may be worse. *Manhattan* fails to realize this ambitious design, because Allen's words alone have to carry the burden of his themes. *Stardust Memories* succeeds better (though by no means completely) because of its intense subjectivity, the world seen very much through the protagonist's eyes. As a consequence there's a sense of desperation that lends at least emotional conviction to the film. It places the personal drama in a larger field of meaning, making more urgent the necessity for a resolution.

In *Stardust Memories* the point is not merely that love, though imperfect, is possible. It's also that even crimped happiness goes some way towards relieving the general

bleakness. As such it's a reason for continuing in this world. Because of the design of the film, and the realization of that design, it seems to me that *Stardust Memories* constitutes an extension and not just a continuation of the work begun in its predecessors.

However one should not overestimate the achievement. It is real, but compare it to the quote that begins this article and the difference in range and depth of experience conveyed is clear. Allen is ambitiously tackling some large and important themes, but to date he hasn't fully met their challenge. His recent work conveys the subjective experience of a man witnessing saddening events — but it doesn't address those events directly. That's the difference.

The relevant question here is: are these suitable subjects for comedy? Or, put another way, has comedy the range to tackle them? After *Interiors* (which was an object lesson in mistaking surface for substance) it seems clear that Allen's gift is for comedy. But what exactly is the nature of that gift? Certainly there is a good deal of superficial 'seriousness' in these films. And it's annoyed a number of people, who maintain that the serious is alien to pure comedy. I disagree. Comedy is a serious affair, inasmuch as at its best it has the capacity to weld levity and the tragic into a single amalgam. And an amalgam that distills some of the quality of human life (not all, but enough).

The really serious endeavour in Allen's recent work lies in the attempt to achieve such a comic ideal. If to date it hasn't produced the definitive thing, that's less important than the fact that these three films provide solid evidence of a gifted talent working. (In truth a rare combination today.) They constitute a line of development. The enterprise is humane; with luck it will continue, and maybe succeed.

—A.S. YAP



Woody Allen, the director/star of *Annie Hall* and *Manhattan*, won enormous and largely deserved acclaim as a comic genius for his wry and funny studies of a navel that looked suspiciously like his own.

# ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS

By Christine Fernon.

One group that is generally overlooked when discussing the victims of technology is the farm animal. Since the 1940s technology has been taking over nature's job of rearing farm animals. Almost all chickens, 50% of pigs and a small percentage of cattle and sheep — unlike America where a large percentage of cattle and sheep are intensively farmed, the milder climatic conditions of Australia make it cheaper to leave these animals grazing on pastures — are now intensively farmed in Australia. The number of animals involved is over 50,000,000 yearly. The annual world figure runs into the billions. America, on its mighty lonesome, produces three billion intensively farmed broilers (chicken grown for sale as meat) annually.

Intensive farming takes to its logical conclusion the belief that animals are here for our benefit and uses them purely as machines for converting grain into meat, eggs and milk. Most of the animals live their entire lives in windowless areas where both they and their environment can be exactly controlled to make them grow faster, fatter and cheaper. Heavy curtains, draping the entrance doors prevent even the small amount of nature that can pass through an opening door, from getting in. Night and day for these animals has been reduced to the simple effect engendered by turning an electric light bulb off or on. Weather is an airconditioner kept at one constant temperature.

The animals suffer considerable stress from being kept in the sheds. In the case of broilers, their sheer volume (about 20,000 birds per shed) means that their social organization, which depends upon small units of no more than 25 is broken down. The absence of any kind of stimulation leads to boredom and frustration. The first intensive farmers found that the birds pecked each other, sometimes to death. So now all birds are routinely debeaked. The beaks are reduced to a stub, useful only for drinking and eating.

The Brambell Committee, appointed by the British Government in 1969 to investigate intensive farming said of debeaking:

Between the horn and the bone is a thin layer of highly sensitive soft tissue, resembling the 'quick' of the human nail. The hot knife used in debeaking cuts through their complex of horn, bone and sensitive tissue causing severe pain.

As in most routine operations performed

on farm animals, the chicken are given no anaesthetic.

Broilers are not kept in cages as their egg-laying sisters are because the cage wire causes severe bruising and would spoil the quality of the carcass. Instead they roam on litter, but not with too much abandonment. At about six weeks, when they are almost fully grown, six of them will share the space of a page of the *Canberra Times*. Debeaked as they are, the birds still manage to fight so from then on the lighting in the shed is kept at near darkness. Some farmers fit the birds with lenses to reduce their eyesight.

As well as reducing the visibility of the birds farmers found that darkness decreased their activity so that food input was converted to carcass weight more rapidly. Vitamins A and D can replace the need to exercise and replace the bone-building effects of sunshine so the birds now spend long periods in near darkness throughout their lives. To get the opposite effect of increased activity, egg-layers are exposed to sixteen hours of continuous bright lighting daily (if it is not anachronistic to continue to measure these animals' lives in days) to encourage their laying.

This environmental prodding, as well as genetic interference — one of the latest goals of genetic interference is to produce featherless chickens to save having to pluck them — and growth stimulants have reduced by almost a half the time it takes a broiler to reach market weight. In the days of range-rearing it took 15 weeks to reach market weight. Now it takes eight weeks and experimenters in Canada have reduced the time to seven weeks by further manipulation of lighting. Their formula: "After 48 hours of continuous lighting, light intensity is reduced to almost complete darkness for 23 hours a day and turned off completely for one hour."

Whenever challenged about such cruel farming techniques intensive farmers fall back on their centuries old, Old McDonald, kind farmer image (which they keep alive by such blatantly false advertising as captions of happy farmers throwing grain to happy, outdoor hens on egg cartons (see Parkwoods Eggs). They insist that farmers were the first animal welfare movement. That they have to be, for pragmatic reasons alone as the animals welfare is, in the end, their own welfare.

But the changeover to technological animal husbandry had made such protestation at best misleading. A ratio of one

staff member to 40,000 broilers on an average sized intensive farm means there is little time for individual concerns for welfare, nor are they necessary any more. A high rate of mortality can be sustained because of the much higher rate of output than when range-reared. More importantly, animal health and particularly their welfare is no longer the simple equation if they are not treated properly the animals will languish. Technology and its friends, antibiotics, growth stimulants, artificial vitamins and mineral supplements can make animals stay alive and grow fat in the most miserable conditions. Broilers receive at least 20 different antibiotics and mineral supplements in their eight week life and the many diseases that spread rapidly through the crowded sheds once contracted.

Like broilers, egg layers live their entire lives in windowless sheds. They are debeaked, and crowded into cages which are sloped slightly to cause the eggs to roll down to a central pickup point and stacked three high. When the problem of bruising is overcome all farm animals will be kept in cages to make the same efficient use of the high cost technology. Four hens share a cage smaller than a page of the *Canberra Times*. They are unable to stretch their wings and never learn to walk. Often their claws grow around the cage wire making the birds literally stuck in the one position for their lives. But problems can always be solved, somehow. Some farmers clip the feet of the hens along with their beak.

When the birds' productivity begins to wane they are induced to moult. Moulting is a natural process which regenerates their laying capability but for these battery hens it is artificially brought on and hurried through, by starving the birds for three or four days. After one and a half years of unceasing servitude the birds are worn out and are no longer deemed economical and are sent to the slaughter-house to become soup and pet food. Free range hens can lay successfully for up to fifteen years.

Because of stress and the artificial conditions under which they live egg yolks are no longer yellow. The New South Wales Egg Board, advises farmers to add a colour 10 dye on the Roche Colour Chart to the chookfeed to keep the consumer duped.

By 1985 it is predicted that 80% of pig farming will be intensive. Like the

teat that can wean them at twelve hours. The sooner the weaning, the sooner the sow can be artificially brought into oestrus by "being thrown into a pen of strange pigs, perhaps by whipping and by massive doses of Vitamin E".(1)

Sows now produce 2.6 litters a year instead of 2.0. This triumph has also meant that sows have lost all maternal feeling and so, when suckling, must be confined in narrow pens which prevent them from walking at all or even lying down properly, as they would probably crush their piglets.

Control of female fertility is an area of increasing importance in animal husbandry. Artificial insemination has enabled farmers to improve the quality of their stock, now they simply want more quantity. Reducing the period of weaning and artificially bringing on oestrus is one option. Other possibilities include increasing the number of multiple births and the size of offspring at birth (which will reduce the time of growth outside the womb but may injure the mother during birth) and, making sure that all females conceive. What the scientists are ultimately aiming at is total control of the fertility cycle so that oestrus can be turned off or on as the CSIRO reported: "depending on seasonal demands". When that stage is reached, factory farming — as its opponents aptly describe intensive farming — will truly be mechanised.

Experiments on animals tend to have little connection with their welfare. Their aim, as expressed by the CSIRO is "to meet the changing needs of the industry and to provide new management options". With that end in mind, 110 researchers and \$1,000,000 (this is one project that didn't receive a Razor gang slash) are being used in the search for a chemical that will defleec sheep. This is considered a vital project as the cost of chicken the modern pig is kept indoors and filled with growth stimulants and antibiotics. Their tails are docked to counteract the fighting that results from stress.

The pigs are housed singly in metal pens in which they are only able to walk up and down and are unable to turn around. Some pigs are further constrained by being chained to their pens. The confinement is deliberate. The less exercise the faster a pig will fatten. The less muscular hardening, the tenderer the meat.

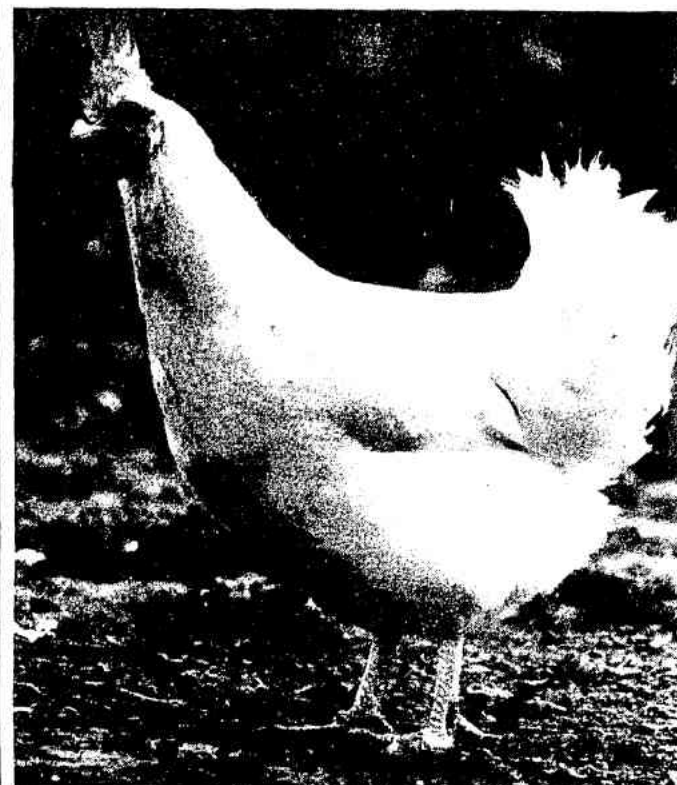
Another way of getting the most from the pig is to keep the sow pregnant. 1939 piglets were weaned at eight weeks.



Today they are weaned at five weeks and an American has invented an artificial teat that can wean them at twelve hours. The sooner the weaning, the sooner the sow can be artificially brought into oestrus by "being thrown into a pen of strange pigs, perhaps by whipping and by massive doses of Vitamin E".(1)

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There are many problems involved in finding the perfect chemical—the biggest being that the chemicals so far tried leave the sheep completely nude. Manual shearing leaves half an inch to an inch of fleece on the sheep giving it protection against the extremes of heat and cold. The chemically defleeced nude sheep must be artificially given this protection—a sunburn lotion in summer and for winter, a spray-on coat has been devised comprising an adhesive and a cheap bulking agent such as sawdust. Even here there are problems as it is hard to find an adhesive that will stick to bare skin.

One could smile indulgently at the efforts of our scientists trying to evolve a way to magically defleece fleece, were it not for the fact that sheep are living creatures. Thousands, so far, have been systematically force fed chemicals (the experiment began in 1973) and then observed for reactions. These include poisoning, blinding and general debilitation.

Animals though, are not the only ones affected by intensive farming—We're the ones who have to eat them. Intensive farming inevitably produces

an inferior quality of produce, a fact which anyone who has eaten free range eggs can testify to. As well, growth stimulants and the lack of exercise increase the amount of fat in the meat and traces of antibiotics, still present in the flesh after slaughter can be absorbed into our bodies and interfere with our own natural resistances to disease.

An important social issue in farming per se is the considerable wastage of resources involved. At a time when millions of humans are starving 50% of the world's grain production is fed to farm animals and 90% of that is lost in the conversion to edible protein. Wastage down the other end of the animal is a particular problem for intensive farmers. The huge concentration of animals in a small, usually indoor area means that the effluent has to be physically disposed of. Like nuclear waste no one really knows what to do with it. Already it has caused pollution problems in America by contaminating rivers. Some farmers, in America, at least, solve the problem by mixing the raw manure with ground corn or shredded stalks and feed it back to the animals (after all 90% of the grains is amongst the shit somewhere). An Australian suggestion is to break the effluent down and grow fish in it.

The wastage of non-renewable energy that goes into growing these animals—a job which could be done free by the sun, is as Christine Townend, public relations officer of Animal Liberation in New South Wales, says "horrendous"

"the amount of fuel required to manufacture the food, harvest it, transport it, automatically distribute it . . . to build the housing, to dispense the effluent and to produce antibiotics which would not be necessary in a free range system, is horrendous."

This move away from labour intensive to capital intensive farming is leading to the demise of the independent family farm. The trend is most evident in the broiler industry. Three large corporations control 99% of the broiler industry in Australia—two of them overseas-owned multinationals. (2) The corporations control not only the farms but many of the industries associated with it. Most of them grow the feed which their contract farmers must use, supply the refrigerated trucks, the abattoirs and the by-products plants.

Public opposition to intensive farming is growing as more people become aware of what is actually going on down on the farm. In Europe new interpretation of the animal welfare code to cover psychological cruelty as well as physical cruelty has resulted in the prosecution (still pending) of 200 battery egg producers. Public agitation and mass boycotting of veal in Britain and France (Australian veal for the most part still comes from range-reared cattle) have seen an improvement in the conditions under which these calves are reared.

As yet there have been no parallel victories in Australia. A strong farming lobby in this country pretty much precludes any improvement ever coming via government legislation. It is going to be by our direct action—switching to free range eggs available in most health stores and boycotting chicken and pigmeat altogether unless you are sure it has been range-reared—that a return to more humane methods of farming will be ensured.

Range-rearing will cost more, as farmers are quick to point out but just how much more it is difficult to say. Farmers say that it will add a couple of dollars onto a dozen eggs and that "eggs would be a luxury" but they are undoubtedly exaggerating for effect. Free range egg farmers are successfully making a living in New South Wales even though price control in that state means that their eggs must sell for the same price as battery eggs. In Canberra where there is no price control free range eggs sell for a few cents more per dozen than battery eggs.

But should the extra cost even figure as a consideration in the debate over intensive farming. Animals are sentient beings—as capable as humans of experiencing pleasure and suffering. They have no less a right to quality in their life than we do. What matters is not how important an animal's (or human's) life is to me but how important it is to that animal. They may be products in a supermarket but before that farm animals are living creatures and deserve our respect.

Footnotes:

1. C. Townend. 'In Defence of Living Things'. Sydney.
2. Inghams, an Australian company, has a 65% share of the market, Amatail a subsidiary of the multinational British-American Tobacco Co controls 20% of the market and Weston Foods a subsidiary of the multinational Associated British Foods has a 14% share.



# TOWARDS A SOCIALIST FEMINISM . . . .

The people who wrote in the last Woroni criticising my recent article on the Anzac Day March failed to argue against the basic points I was making. After seriously misrepresenting my views, they proceeded to attack me with a barrage of vitriole, the like of which I used to think one kept only for use against rightwingers. I can only conclude that the authors are defensive about the relevance of their politics to working class women, not to mention uneasy about differing class politics within their own groups.

Lacking in their arguments, they were thus forced into a combination of abuse and misrepresentation. I'll give only one example of the latter — at no stage did I claim that "it is class much more than sex which defines sexism" (McGrath). In fact, I thought I clearly distanced myself from such nonsense. I hope that the following will make my position clearer. These views are basically the same as the International Socialists' position.

## COMBINED FIGHT.

— every struggle against sexism in practice also becomes a struggle against the ruling (capitalist) class.

(a) Some examples — firstly, any workplace issue of sexism — maternity leave, job restrictions and requirements, child care for workers' children, etc. etc. In any of these, it's the bosses one is initially up against ("shut up or I'll sack you" "we can't afford it", etc.). If one takes industrial action, one comes up against the government and the capitalist legal system, not to mention cops breaking picket lines.

Secondly, campaigns for abortion rights, or against rape, involve demands like changes in laws, or funding for rape crisis centres, not to mention the right to march on Anzac Day. Again, the capitalist class is the most powerful opposition — through its coordinating body (the government, its legal system, its line of first defence (cops), etc.

(b) Bourgeois women — You might argue that it's mainly men, and in particular ruling class men with their class power who are the important force in opposing anti-sexist demands. Then you'd have to be walking around with your eyes closed

Firstly, women in power — politicians like Guilfoyle or Thatcher, or women employers, or women lawyers, etc. Almost without exception these women act true to their class interests first — e.g. by arguing for health, education and social welfare cuts (to transfer money into profits). These cuts hit women harder than men. Or they act true to their class interests by sacking militant women workers. Or by following legal conventions on industrial action, against women strikers.

Secondly, ruling class women not in power. These women have very definite class interests, too, i.e. maintaining the affluent living standards of themselves and their families. That means maintaining the husband's income which enables them to buy their way off quite a few consequences of sexism — like hiring domestic labourers, having decent health care, housing, education, transport, etc. I'm not arguing that money will cancel sexism, but certainly her class interests in practice frequently overrule or cloud her sex interests.

Thirdly, organized rightwing women in groups like the Right to Life, Women Who Want to be Women, the Festival of Light. These women quite clearly oppose antisexist demands. Equally clearly they do so on the basis of "preserving the family", etc. — in order to preserve the capitalist state.

Fourthly, the politics of bourgeois women come out very starkly in periods of political crisis. Anyone who saw the film "Revolution or Death" on El Salvador, or who saw one of a couple of films on Chile, could not have missed the roles of bourgeois women in supporting brutal military dictatorships against the mass of working class women and men.

## (c) Reformism

When fighting sexism, you not only come up against ruling class opposition, but

you're also faced with reformist-type ideas — e.g., that you should gather Public Support on an issue, and thus change the government's mind (or threaten to put a new one in). Getting mass support (in a nonrevolutionary period) in a society dominated by a ruling class generally translates into watering down your actions and demands to make them acceptable to that class. You've then been co-opted.

Reformist feminists apply such ideas to sexism — i.e. they think that there's nothing wrong with the system, it just needs a few changes. And you can vote them in. Women like this will try and contain antisexist struggles — e.g. by containing an abortion campaign to defeating a bill in parliament, or containing its actions to lobbying politicians. The aim is not to unduly disturb the ruling class, not to get a Bad Press, to "come across as reasonable". Women like this sell out more revolutionary women — a strategy solely based on obtaining reforms is a dead-end strategy. This should be especially apparent in the present economic crisis, as reforms of the past are attacked. A revolutionary strategy defends and initiates reforms, but its fundamental aim is to destroy the sickness, not just mop up the symptoms.

## II. CONSEQUENCES

### (a) Combining the Left

Because every struggle against sexism in practice involves a struggle against the ruling class, you need to combine the fights — to be united against a united enemy. The International Socialists view on class societies, East or West, is that you need a revolutionary organization, based in the working class, to overthrow the capitalist or state-capitalist system. That organization is then the vehicle for united the struggle against capitalism and sexism — it supports women workers involved in, and initiates and argues for, such combined struggle.

But what about the sexism of working class men? And how exactly do you unite the struggles.

Firstly, that sexism must be confronted and opposed as it arises. It is important to exploit the fact that working class men have some material (class) interests in overcoming sexism — to the extent that a divided working class is a weaker one. In any strike, for example, the pressing need for solidarity, is an important force in this direction.

Secondly, it's a basic premise that people change through action, and reflection on that action. The experience of working class women being involved in action, thinking about tactics, and building solidarity not only brings them together against the bosses. It also brings them to confront together the sexism of male workers. For the latter, those confrontations, and the experience of working together with women in an equal or subordinate role are forces for change.

Thirdly, we can turn the argument around by making every struggle against the ruling class a struggle against sexism — by actively supporting the solidarity and leadership of women workers, and by pressing for and supporting antisexist demands as well as anticapitalist ones.

The real liberation of women has as a necessary condition the complete socialisation of domestic labour and childcare. That's impossible under capitalism. Conversely, the liberation of the working class from class exploitation is not real liberation until that half of it which is female is freed from sex oppression.

### (b) If you Don't:

What are the consequences if one doesn't wage sex and class war together? The "class struggle first — women's liberation should wait for the revolution" approach has already been criticised by the writers in the last Woroni, whilst masquerading it as my opinion

On the other hand, the idea of the radical feminists that class differences are irrelevant in comparison with sex oppression has led them into politics largely irrelevant to working class women in class and sex struggle. Their most

active political work is in helping women, rather than involving women in collectively helping themselves.

## Hints For The

Hetero

sexual

Woman

When

First She

Meets a Lesbian



1. Do not run screaming from the room. This is rude.
2. If you must back away, do so slowly and with discretion.
3. Do not assume she is attracted to you.
4. Do not assume she is not attracted to you.
5. Do not assume you are not attracted to her.
6. Do not expect her to be as excited about meeting a heterosexual as you may be about meeting a lesbian. She was probably raised with them.
7. Do not immediately start talking about your boyfriend or husband in order to make it clear that you are straight. She probably already knows.
8. Do not tell her that it is sexist to prefer women, that people are people, and that she should be able to love everybody. Do not tell her that men are as oppressed by sexism as women, and women should help men fight their oppression. These are common fallacies and should be understood as such.
9. Do not invite her someplace where there will be men unless you tell her in advance. She may not want to be with them.
10. Do not ask her how she got this way. Instead, ask yourself how you got that way.
11. Do not assume that she is dying to talk about being a lesbian.
12. Do not expect her to refrain from talking about being a lesbian.
13. Do not trivialize her experience by assuming it is a bedroom issue only. She is a lesbian twenty-four hours a day.
14. Do not assume that because she's a lesbian she wants to be treated like a man.
15. Do not assume that her heart will leap with joy if you touch her arm (condescendingly? ... flirtatiously? ... power-testingly?). It makes her angry.
16. If you are tempted to tell her she's taking the easy way out, THINK ABOUT THAT.
17. OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

Cut along dotted line: add or delete items as desired; xerox; and give to all your straight women friends.

The cuts in funding caused by the crisis of capitalism have had two effects. Women still working in refuges have concentrated on campaigns for funding — mainly through lobbying politicians. Other women have been demoralised by the separation from women in collective struggle and the workload and strain of refuge work. They've been driven out of active politics altogether, and the results are evident in developments like spiritualism, astrology, witchcraft, and the setting up of women's businesses, for some examples.

There are women in the women's movement who have at least verbally recognized the existence of class divisions. McGrath is one of them. But they have separated the struggle into two areas — "economic" struggles in the workplace, and an "ideological" struggle against patriarchy. And they have concentrated almost exclusively on the latter.

There are two main political consequences of their analysis — firstly, an emphasis on building a broadly based movement against sexism as opposed to a working class movement. This has meant accommodations to reformist demands to put "public image" first. The second consequence has been that they've almost completely ignored actual struggles going on, whilst attempting only to build around what they've designated as the main women's issues — abortion, rape, childcare. When large numbers of women in jobs like nursing or teaching or in the public service have been on strike recently these "socialist" feminists have ignored them. In the current economic climate, the struggles of working class women have tended not to be about the movement issues, but rather about jobs and wages. And job conditions and wages are women's issues as much as anything else — you can't view sex oppression in isolat-

# THE END OF THE WORLD SERVICE IS AT HAND

"GOOD EVENING. I am the BBC World Service. Willkommen. Bienvenue. Welcome. This is London. It is now two minutes to midnight Greenwich Mean Time and you are tuned to the BBC World Service broadcasting on 463 metres Medium Wave and several hundred Kiloherz. Hi there. Hasta la vista. Sayonara.

"In two minutes from now, or actually it's more like one and a half, I, that is to say we, shall be going over to the newsroom for the Midnight News, though for listeners in Tasmania it will of course be tomorrow's ten a.m. news, so to you a very good morning and do drive carefully. In the one minute now left to us prior to midnight GMT I would just like to reassure our regular listeners worldwide that despite press reports over the last few days of a renewed cash crisis here at Bush House the BBC still has every intention of keeping the World Service alive and I, that is we, ever alert to our historic mission to bring the voice of Great Britain to the free peoples of the world, will not falter in our ah. I see it is now midnight so if you'll just forgive me for a moment I'll nip outside into the Strand and see if I can pick up a morning paper.

"On second thoughts perhaps it would be better if we left the news until one a.m., by which time listeners in Greece will be fast asleep so to you a very good night and do join us again when you wake.

"Now, looking ahead to the rest of tonight's broadcasting, I shall of course in a moment be introducing this month's edition of our new arts programme *Meridian*, which will I think be of special interest to listeners in East Malaysia where it must be now almost time for lunch, so bon appetit. During the programme I shall be asking myself about the extent to which the arts generally could still be said to be actually thriving in East Malaysia, and later I shall be considering whether or not I could be said to be acutely depressed as a result of seeing the new Ingmar Bergman film or at least those bits of it they were showing on television before it was time for me to leave for the studio.

"Listeners in Morocco and Ghana may incidentally be interested to know that according to my diary they now share with Iceland the unique distinction of being in exactly the same time zone as Greenwich. The rest of the world differs by anything up to twelve hours, which means that in New Zealand it is now almost certainly either midday tomorrow or midday yesterday, so either way, housewives, time you were thinking about lunch, although in Venezuela you'll now be clearing away the tea so to you a very good evening.

"I'm also delighted to be able to report that by standing on a couple of unoccupied desks and popping my head over the parapet upstairs I should be able to get a jolly good view of the very top of the Royal Wedding coaches as they turn into Fleet Street so I'll be able to broadcast a first-hand account of that historic occasion.

"That's just one of the many programmes on the World Service over the next few weeks for you to be looking forward to, except perhaps in Kuwait where it's now just gone five-thirty in the morning so you're probably looking forward to breakfast, as I hear you have it jolly early there on account of the heat.

"By the way I've now found the number of Kiloherz we're broadcasting on this week and it's 648, so write that down as you never know when it may come in handy. I've also just noticed that West Brazil is now an extra hour behind East Brazil so you're probably still cooking the supper, in which case please don't let me disturb you, and I'll be repeating any news I do manage to find all through the night at roughly ten-minute intervals so you won't have missed much. I think there might be a comb in my inside jacket pocket and I thought that later on I might unwrap my sandwiches, and they do say that if you then wind the paper round the comb it is often possible to create some quite pleasing little harmonies so do stay tuned for those and then if you do have any special requests or unwanted refugee food parcels remember it's the announcer. BBC World Service, Bush House, London WC . . ."

BBC WORLD SERVICE GOT BY 5pm - AAP

## GUTTER PRESS

By The Vole

Ernest Thribb



### PANACEA FOR FINANCIAL ILLS

Members will be pleased to learn that at the last meeting of the Union Board of Management unanimous approval was given for the staging of gambling nights to help offset the Union's \$339,000 loss (see John Newland's article in *Woroni* 10.6.81 page 18).

At this stage it is envisaged that gaming nights will be held in the Knot-holes Bar on Wednesdays and Saturdays, with roulette, chemin-de-fer and blackjack on offer. Experienced croupiers will be in attendance to supervise the betting, although Playboy-type bunny girls have been *verboten*. In addition to these casino games, poker machines will be installed in three areas: over the bar pool table, in the Space Invaders corner, and on the bridge next to the Espresso coffee machine.

Last week the managing director of the Union, Don Santa-Lucia, flew down to Griffith to begin negotiations with Australo-Sicilian Casinos Ltd. for the hire, installation and maintenance

of the necessary gaming equipment. On the question of the legality of gambling in the Union, Mr Santa-Lucia told board members: "No problems whatsoever. The Chief of Police is a good friend of mine. Besides I've already made him an offer he can't refuse." Watch this space for further details.

### CURSE OF THE VOLE

It is widely known that the standard of writing in "*Woroni*" is a milestone not only in the history of Australian journalism, but in that of the entire human race. Not since the days of William Shakespeare has there appeared so great an ornament of Australian life and letters. So why then must the pristine fame of this noble organ be besmirched by that peg-nosed little gnome Ian Boredom in his column "*Dungheap Prattle*"? Shame, shame. This jumping onto the exclusively copywrited porno bandwagon must stop. So let Mr Boring be warned: stick to writing about Sundays in the Park and Tupperware tea-parties, or he'll be struck by the Curse of the Vole.

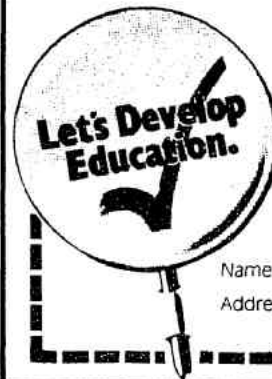
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tion from class exploitation; for instance in issues like the super-exploitation of women workers through lower pay, less job security (and more casual work) etc. As I've mentioned before, these struggles against class exploitation broaden into struggles against sex oppression, and vice versa.

The other reason these feminists have ignored such struggles is that they are of necessity undertaken with male workers. Ideological purity precedes a real commitment to feminism that is socialist. They agree that sexism and capitalism must both be fought. But in reality they won't participate in class struggle. McGrath refers to "exciting developments in theory and practice" coming out of the women's movement. Well, I don't know about that. On theory, I don't claim that this article contains a terrific analysis of the relationship between capitalism and sexism. But on practice, what I do know is that the International Socialists are better on fighting sexism than any other revolutionary organization in Australia. And they sure as hell are better in class struggle than any feminist groups. The two must be fought in a united fashion, or neither will be effective. That's why I side with the IS.

Bill Spence.



# EL SALVADOR

## A GENERAL INTRODUCTION



(Part 1 of a series)

El Salvador is Central America's smallest (5,240 sq.km) and most densely populated (5.5 million) country, and is bordered by Guatemala (N.W.), Honduras (N.E.) and Nicaragua to the south. In this small nation there is a virtual civil war taking place between the masses of workers, peasants and students on the one side, and the United States backed repressive Duarte regime and its right wing death squads on the other.

Washington is desperately pouring aid into El Salvador in fear of losing its domination in this and other Central and Latin American countries; an economic and ideological domination that has lasted through nearly all of this century. Now the people of El Salvador are trying to cast off the burden of fifty years of military dictatorship, as did their sisters and brothers in neighbouring Nicaragua when they ousted the brutal Somoza dictatorship in 1979, and established a workers' and peasants' state under the leadership of the Sandanista National Liberation Front (FSLN).

### Poverty in El Salvador

For the people of El Salvador, the years of US support to reactionary regimes have brought intolerable conditions. They have meant that the masses of workers, peasants and unemployed in El Salvador do not even have the basic necessities of food, clothing and housing.

Approximately 64% of rural families are seasonal and regional workers, with no land, or less than one hectare. Sixty-seven percent of the population receive no medical attention; there are fewer than three doctors for every 10,000 inhabitants. Consequently, at least 74% of children under five years old show signs of malnutrition. About half the infants of El Salvador die from malnutrition before they are one year old. Thirty percent of families have no access to water. Illiteracy runs to 40% in the cities and 60% in the countryside.

The average yearly income is US\$450, but even this pitiful sum is misleading. A small number live in luxury, while the vast majority of the population is impoverished. Approximately 2% of the population owns over 60% of the cultivable land, while about 30% live on less than US\$2.70 a month.

This inequity has been enforced by military dictatorships that, since 1932, have run El Salvador on behalf of a tiny land-owning elite known as the "fourteen families" and their foreign backers in the US. This elite has dominated the Salvadoran economy for nearly a century. They own most of the land, control most of the coffee, cotton and sugar cane trade, the industry as well as the banking.

Most industry is foreign owned, with US corporations predominating, raking in enormous profits off the sweat and blood of the Salvadoran people. Exxon,

International Basic Coffee Company, Westinghouse Electric, Alcoa, Texaco, US Steel and others are involved. The First National Bank and Bank of America also have branches in San Salvador (the capital city). It is obvious that the US corporations have everything to gain by maintaining their close allies in power.

The Regime the US and Australian Governments Support.

By October 1979 the military dictatorship of General Carlos Humberto Romero was facing rapidly mounting popular opposition. The US aided and supported the 'face changing operation' that replaced Romero by a coup from 'moderate' military officers. The dictatorship was replaced by a civilian/military junta, consisting of the military officers and members of the Christian Democratic Party.

The junta claimed to be "reformist" and pledged to introduce desperately needed social changes, the keystone being the proposed land reforms, which were to redistribute parcels of land to the peasantry at low annual repayment rates. The junta also promised to disband ORDEN, a fascist para-military organization, which was formed by an ultra right-wing colonel in 1967, and has been responsible for much of the systematic murder of civilians.

Three months after the coup, with no sign of the proposed reforms eventuating, with violence unchecked, ORDEN still operating with the National Guard, and right wing death squads increasingly being used to repress the popular movements, the civilians in the junta resigned.

Napoleon Duarte became President and immediately suspended the constitution, proposed to implement the 'Agrarian reform', and declared a state of siege. The so-called reforms were soon exposed, the hailed 'agrarian reform' was deployed as a vehicle for military occupation of the countryside, in much the style of Chiang Kai Shek's 'Northern Expedition' in China in the late twenties, and El Salvador saw the inception of a new, more horrific reign of terror unleashed against the peasant organisations. This regime has been revealed as more brutal, and a greater violator of human rights, than its predecessor.

This is the same regime which is receiving increased military and economic aid from Washington. The same regime which the Fraser government have politically supported in extreme statements couched in anti-communist rhetoric. Or in the more colourful terms of Clyde Holding MP, "it is this blinkered vision of Fraser which casts Australia permanently in the role of Sancho Panza, as Reagan becomes the West's new Don Quixote, tilting forever at the windmills of Communist dragons, emerging from the tortured areas of human tragedy on the South American continent." (Political Crisis in El Salvador, March 1981). All of these regimes are fuelling their hysteria and drawing their hard line with the blood of the Salvadoran people.

17,000 Officially Sanctioned Deaths Salvadoran freedom fighters, unarmed peasants, priests and nuns, students, unemployed and workers are being gunned down every day by the official armed forces and right-wing paramilitary death squads of the ruling junta.

Between January and August 1980, an estimated 6,000 Salvadorans were brutally slain, another 3,000 'disappeared'. Documented evidence puts the total death toll for 1980 at 12,076. The majority of the victims were peasants; at least 600 were killed in the Rio Sunpul massacre in May which involved Salvadoran and Honduran troops, 5,000 when the army attacked the Morazan region in late October, and 3,272 in other incidents. Other victims of this officially sanctioned repression include 392 workers, 724 students, 133 teachers, five Red Cross workers, two municipal leaders, 24 residents of poor neighbourhoods, five priests, one seminarian, four religious sisters, 352 public employees, 42 professors, seven transport workers, 170 owners of small business, plus 2,340 persons whose professions had not been identified. The present figure is approximately 17,000.

During these invasions, the rural settlements are encircled to prevent escape, women and young girls are raped, crops destroyed, peasants robbed, abducted, and often tortured and killed. Often bodies are so mutilated they cannot be identified.

These figures represent approximately one thousand murders per month for every month that the present regime has been in power. Among other sources, the 'Judicial Aid Committee of the Archdiocese of San Salvador' has been constantly monitoring and investigating the monthly death toll and issuing weekly reports. It claims that the bulk of the murders were committed by the National Guard, National Police, Treasury Police, and members of ORDEN. The committee itself has been subjected to numerous terrorist attacks in the past months.

### The United States War

This is Washington's war. The mass slaughter could not go on without military, economic, political and ideological support from the Reagan administration for the Salvadoran military regime.

Washington provides the arms and ammunition, directly from the Pentagon, and directly through 'private' arms sales and via its main supplier, Israel. Washington trains the junta's police and soldiers, both in the US, and by having military advisers on the scene, and reportedly taking direct part in the fighting. As cover for full-scale military intervention, the US has put together an 'inter-America' force with troops from pro-US regimes in the region. Washington is also stocking the armed forces of right-wing dictatorships in Honduras and Guatemala for a possible invasion of El Salvador. Honduras troops have already joined in a massacre of Salvadoran peasant families in May 1980.

### The People Will Win

Hundreds of thousands of people have demonstrated in the cities and countryside of El Salvador, in an attempt to gain peace, justice and the right to determine their own lives. Their protests have been met with bullets. There is only one way in which the people can now reply and hope to achieve effective social change; they have no option but to resort to armed insurrection, in order to defeat the army's monopoly and brutal abuse of power.

These people who are faced with continued repression, cannot hope for some peaceful or electoral solution to their problems. Elections were held in 1930 and won by the moderate Labour Party, only to be overthrown by the military in 1931. Communists were allowed to run in municipal and congressional elections in 1932, but the results were denied by the government. This resulted in a popular insurrection in the same year in which 30,000 Indian peasants and workers were killed. There have been no 'free' elections in El Salvador since then.

The popular struggle of the Salvadoran people has now combined into a broad front under the banner of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), drawing support from trade unions, peasant organizations, social-democratic parties, the church, students, small businesses, and most progressive forces in the country. The FDR has the backing of militias in the countryside, urban street committees, student unions, Catholic priests and nuns.

US support and/or intervention may prolong the suffering, and deny the Salvadoran people their freedom, a little longer. As was the case in Vietnam, this struggle is one which involves the entire population; it involves young and old, weak and strong alike. The victory of the Salvadoran people will not be easy, it has cost thousands of lives already, nor is it assured. However El Salvador is in Revolution, a revolution which is long overdue. The armed people's struggle is the only solution which can bring about a just and liberating victory for the people of El Salvador.

VICTORY TO THE FDR!  
FREEDOM FOR THE PEOPLE OF  
EL SALVADOR!



# ALCOA CONTROVERSY

## A.L.P. AND THE JARRAH FOREST

ALP politicians in Western Australia have found themselves doing somersaults and backflips recently, in their efforts, to have two-bob-each-way on the Jarrah Class Action. Initially the State Parliamentary Labor Party leapt on the "Australian sovereignty" band-wagon and, in parliamentary debate on the Class Action, wanted to amend a Liberal-NCP resolution relating to the Action, to read:

"That the Parliament opposes the Jarrah Class Action in a United States court as an inappropriate means of pursuing a matter that should properly be determined in Australia." The 'West Australian' on 15.4.81, also reproduced Hansard reports of Labor members' comments. They read:

MR DAVIES. We want to make absolutely certain, however, that any court of law anywhere in the world knows that the Opposition in Western Australia and the Parliament of Western Australia, believe these matters are solely the prerogative of Australian Parliaments to deal with.

MR C.J. JAMIESON: There is little use in having a motion before us unless it says something specific and contains some indication of where we are going. It should not simply indicate that we deplore the situation but that perhaps it is all right for them to go on with their actions. If this Parliament is dinkum in its belief that the matter should rest with Australian courts and that they should be the sole determining courts, it should say so. That is exactly what the Leader of the opposition's amendment does:

MR H.D. EVANS: The Premier states that he is concerned vitally with the sovereign rights of Western Australia, its integrity, etc. I agree with the Premier's statement wholeheartedly. It would be repulsive to refer a matter on the destiny of Western Australia to a foreign court.

The use of the 'sovereignty' issue is, in fact, absolute hypocrisy because the Class Action, if examined carefully, in no way infringes on Australian sovereignty. The argument is merely a shield which provides convenient shelter for tacit approval of Alcoa's activities in the Darling Ranges.

Notwithstanding their opposition, the politicians also tried desperately to stay on side with conservationists by claiming to "understand the frustrations that led to the Action." Along with their understanding, ALP politicians were also quick to point out that they weren't condemning the Action, they were opposing it — a semantic difference which fooled absolutely no-one but which left everybody amazed that anyone could make such a statement and expect to be taken seriously.

The attitude of the parliamentary wing of the ALP could not have illustrated more clearly the differences between the elected "leadership" and rank-and-file members and supporters of the ALP. The latter were extremely angry at the

politicians' stance and organised to fight the parliamentary wing. One State politician appeared on an ABC morning talk back programme to explain, supposedly, the ALP's stance on the Class Action, and found himself swamped by irate ALP members, not only pointing out inaccuracies, but also pointing out sections of ALP policy which, in the written word at least, guarantee to prevent overseas Australian companies behaving in the way in which the Aluminium Company of America's subsidiary, Alcoa, is behaving in Australia.

sequently, mass pressure generated on it serves to expose its true nature. As it is, the issues of bauxite mining and conservation have been debated in great depth, so that a much larger number of people have a wider understanding of what is involved and the importance of their own organised strength.

The ALP's lack of room for manoeuvre had been well illustrated by the campaign to save the Jarrah forests. The Party has got itself into a bind. If the ALP were to endorse the Action, it would be tantamount to admitting that

rates applied to freight for the alumina industry as it applied to wheat, then Westrail's annual deficit would be wiped out.

## NATURAL GAS

Alcoa, with 0.5% of the workforce, uses about 20% of all energy consumed in W.A. Alcoa consumes 60% of the Dongara natural gas in circumstances where industrial and domestic demand is twice the available supply and industries are forced to use imported fuel oil which is greater in price than natural gas.

It can be calculated, from available information that in 1977, Alcoa paid 2.41 cents a cubic metre for gas, while industrial and domestic consumers supplied by the State Energy Commission, paid 10.09 cents a cubic metre.

Perth has the highest charges for electricity of any Australian capital city. The high charges are in part due to the fact that Alcoa received the Dongara gas when the S.E.C. could have used it for electricity generation instead of high cost oil.

## WATER

Alcoa uses large volumes of high quality water in the mining and refining of bauxite. In 1978, Alcoa purchased 690 million litres of water from the Public Works Department and paid \$33,855 for it, which was only one-fifth of the \$170,396 due if standard industrial rates had been charged. Alcoa received high quality water while nearby residents were served sub-standard water at several times the price.

## ALUMINA PRICE RIP-OFF

Alcoa of Australia Ltd. sells 800,000 tonnes of alumina per annum to its parent company, the Aluminium Company of America. Two years ago, the Campaign to Save Native Forest, made a claim that alumina was being sold to the parent company at less than the world parity price to effect a tax dodge.

Our allegations were denied by the company and government. On July 21, 1979 an article in 'The National Times' claimed that Alcoa of Australia was selling alumina to its parent company at about \$108 a tonne when the ruling world price was between \$130 to \$150 a tonne.

## INCOME TAX RIP-OFF

Few would realise that Alcoa of Australia operated from 1964 to 1978 without paying any income tax. While the company made provision for tax after 1971, no tax was paid until 1978. Alcoa's net profit from 1968 to 1978 was \$276 million.

Alcoa has reinvested much of its income to build a monster enterprise while at the same time deferring tax payment! Alcoa's net profit for 1979 was a record \$96 million after provision of \$94 million for income tax. It remains to be seen just how much of the \$94 million provision for tax is actually paid.

From 'Planet'



Consequently, at a meeting of the State Executive of the ALP, the part of a resolution reflecting the MPs' stance and reading 'while recognising the above concern, the SPLP opposes the Jarrah Class Action in a U.S. court as an inappropriate means to pursue a matter which should properly be determined in Australia,' was supplanted by an amendment reading 'in this context, the ALP recognises the right of Australian citizens to initiate actions or make representations to tribunals of other nations in relation to the trans-national corporations operating in Australia'. While the final motion did not state ALP support for the Action but merely recognised the right of people to take such actions, it was a reflection of the widespread support enjoyed by the Conservation Council.

Some important lessons have, however, emerged from the debate within the ALP over support or not for the Council's moves in the US. As a correspondent pointed out after the Federal elections last year, although there is widespread cynicism about the parliamentary structure, many people still see the ALP as the representative of the working class. Quite clearly the W.A. politicians' stance was seen by many as contrary to the interests of Australians. Equally clearly, the ALP is still seen as the alternative, and great energy has gone into forcing the ALP to adopt a more progressive stance on the environment. While it should never be lost from sight that the ALP is owned by the capitalist class, however, it is more susceptible to mass pressure and can be pushed into carrying out some reforms. Today its room for manoeuvre has been restricted by the crisis. Con-

sequently, it is pretty well impotent as an opposition party. Furthermore, it would also be admitting that parliamentary democracy is a charade if a group of citizens cannot obtain justice in their own country through the so-called democratic channels and are forced to take action overseas to pursue their case. This, of course, the ALP could not do since it would be exposing its own role as part of the parliamentary charade.

## THE BIG BAUXITE RIP-OFF

When the alumina industry is challenged on environmental grounds the government retorts that, in addition to jobs and capital, the industry also makes payments for local services and to the taxation department.

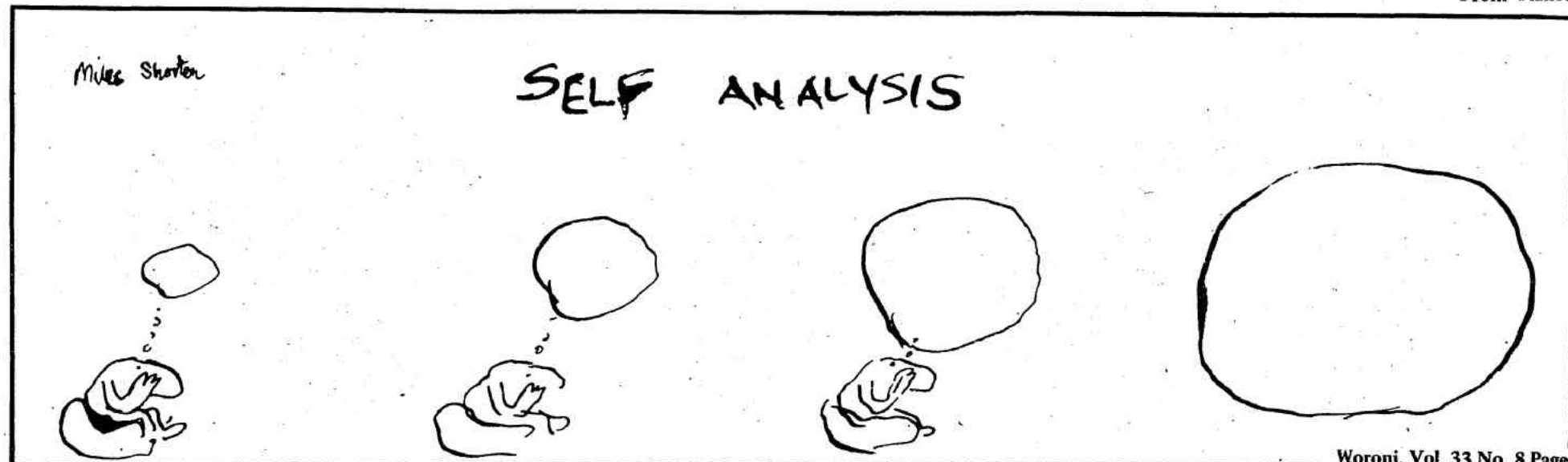
In fact the industry enjoys a number of subsidies at public expense and operated from 1964 to 1978 without paying any income tax.

In order to obtain the spectacle of so-called development, State governments have availed services to the alumina industry at rates lower than those paid by other industries and the public.

## RAIL FREIGHT RATES

Alcoa boasts that they are one of Westrail's biggest customers. While that may be true in terms of volume of freight, it appears that they receive subsidised rates and could be partly responsible for Westrail's deficit. Alumina and bauxite is transported on Westrail at less than the average price for minerals carted by Westrail of 1.99 cents per tonne kilometre.

It can be calculated that if the same



# Battle of the Billboards

For over a year Sydney billboards have been hit by an organised graffiti campaign. ANNE JONES inter-

viewed one of the founder members of Billboard Utilising Graffitists Against Unhealthy Promotions.

## When did BUGA UP start?

It came together in October 79 — three of us who'd been doing billboards anyway.

One guy had been doing them for about 4 years and he used to go in the middle of the night and put 'Cancer' or 'Stinks' on the tobacco billboards — very strong anti-smoker.

I was involved in it more from the visual pollution aspect. I really object to the advertising of tobacco and alcohol pretty strongly. I also object to billboards per se very strongly. So I was out working on the billboards.

There was another guy who had more or less just started. What we were doing was fairly unco-ordinated. What we thought we'd try and do was to work together but also give ourselves some credibility.

What we wanted to do was put something on a billboard each time to let people know why we were doing the billboard. We put up something on some tobacco billboards about cancer or emphysema or something like that. But then we felt that we would also like to explain why we were doing it. So we thought we'd make up some posters or stickers to stick on the billboard when we'd done it. That would let people know.

We had to give ourselves a name because we couldn't really put our own names to the end of the statement. After a long think session, BUGA UP came up, which is. Billboard Utilising Graffitists Against Unhealthy Promotions.

It also tied in slightly with a group called MOP UP which was also forming around that time. It is the Movement Opposing the Promotion of Unhealthy Products. They work through the legal system. It's quite an open body. We consider ourselves the armed wing of MOP UP. MOP UP would do the paper work, we'd be out doing the paint work.

## Were you actually tied to them?

No, we couldn't actually tie in at all because that was something that they didn't want. We could understand that too. So we were mutually supportive.

So that's how the idea of BUGA UP came up. The idea of the posters and stickers went by the board and we ended up just signing BUGA UP.

For about 2 or 3 months we were putting BUGA UP on the billboards and people didn't know what it meant. They'd just see these huge letters. And I'd ask people what they thought it was and they'd mispronounce it.

So then we found a blank billboard opposite Sydney University. We completely covered the billboard with what the letters actually stand for. From that point, people came to understand what it meant.

As well as graffitiing on tobacco and alcohol billboards and a few others, if there were vacant billboards then we would seize them for our own purposes. The attitude being that they shouldn't be there anyway. If they're going to be, then we'll utilise them as well as we can. In November last year we had our first public meeting. We announced it on the billboards and through some radio stations. About 100 people turned up.

We got people involved who'd been thinking about it, actually out doing it. Since then there's been a real increase in the city itself. There are probably 20 or 30 people in Sydney graffitiing billboards.

## It's not really highly organised.

No we're very anarchistic in a lot of ways. We don't have policy meetings or anything like that. People tend to work by themselves. Some people go out and do billboards in a group, others go out by themselves. It just depends on personal preferences.

Because the kind of activity we're involved in, you can't really tell people to do anything. You can ask people if they'd like to come out with you, but you can't tell them what to write on the billboards. People have got to take that risk themselves. The risk of being arrested.

It's worked very well as a strategy because there have been very few arrests compared to the number of billboards that have been done. It's easy to do 30 or 40 billboards in a night.

## There are a massive number in Sydney.

Yes, we're currently logging all the billboards in Sydney. We've got about half of them listed. They're in the high hundreds, quite possibly over a thousand. We've got people who ring us and let us know where billboards are.

Graffiti is usually such a personal thing, but BUGA UP changes that a little because it's an organised campaign. Do you think that the existence of BUGA UP actually encourages people to go out and graffiti? I think it does. Although we're organised to a certain extent and we know just about all the graffitists in Sydney, it's still amazing when you see a billboard that's been graffitied and you don't know who did it. In some ways it's a bit annoying especially if you go a long way to do a billboard and someone else did it first.

There was the Free Violet and Bruce Roberts campaign organised by the Women Behind Bars. They used graffiti not just on

billboards but on walls. They didn't use just any billboard, they did it on tobacco and alcohol billboards. Given that the man that they killed was an alcoholic and quite violent, it just seemed very appropriate.

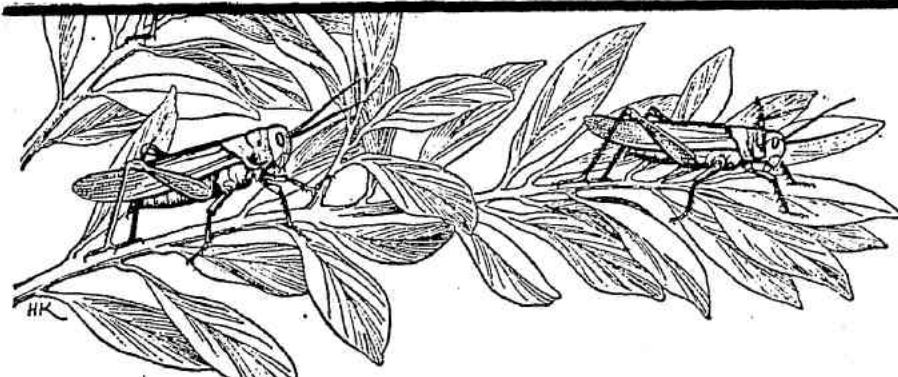
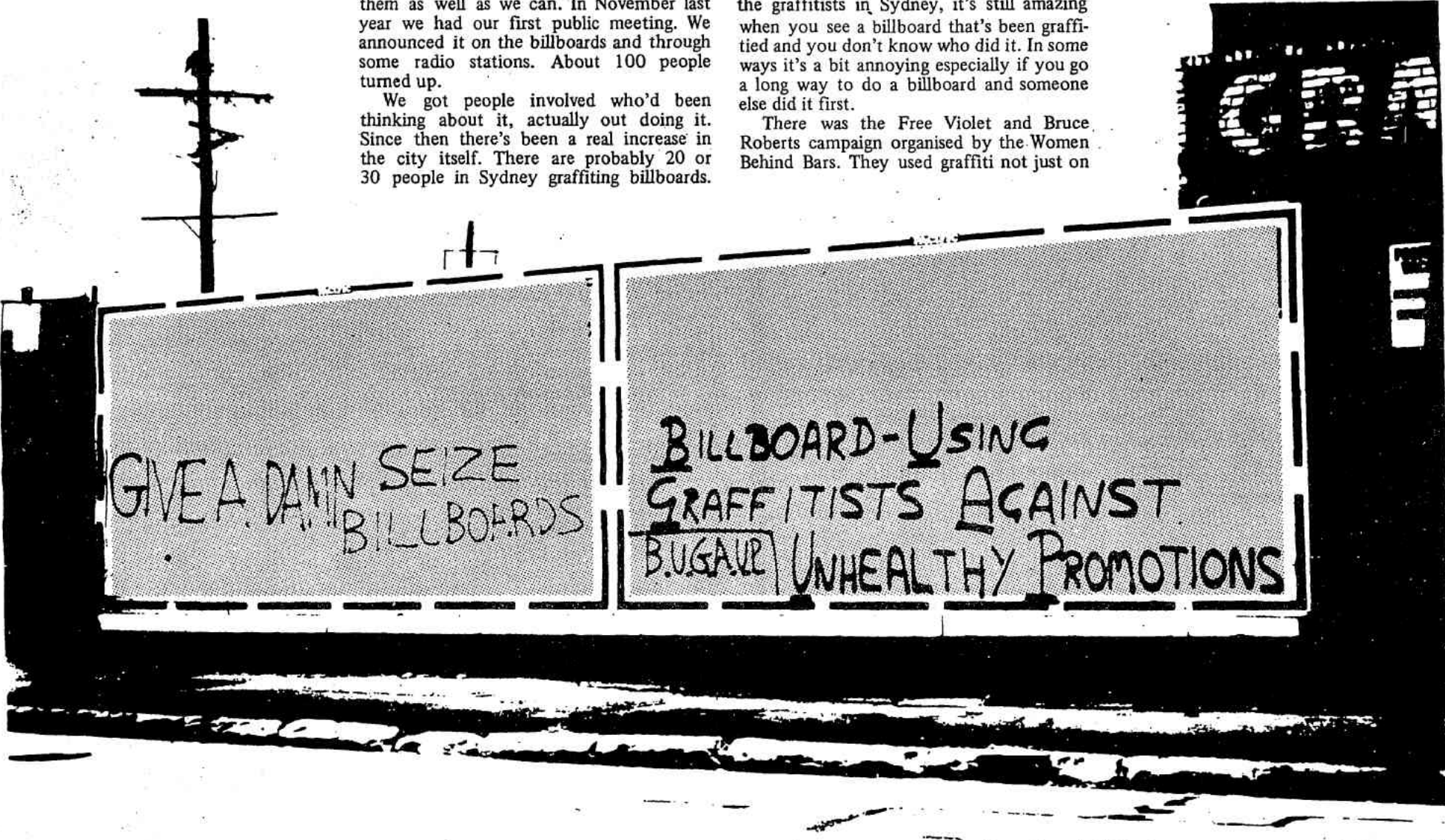
## Do you stick mostly to alcohol and tobacco billboards?

We do because that's where the most public support is. They're the two products that we feel most strongly about. We've come in for criticism for doing other kinds of billboards, for instance news programmes or coca-cola. I suppose I shouldn't mention brand names but . . . um . . . softdrinks, so called soft drinks and fast foods like McDonalds.

A lot of us feel that advertising soft-drinks is wrong. All they are is flavoured, sugared water with gas added. There's nothing else. And besides they're multi-nationals. For example, on a coca-cola billboard one of our members wrote 'Trans-nationals profits soar, thousands more unemployed — demand economic independence'.

That must have taken a long time to write. I think it's important to have good lettering. It takes a little while to be able to write very quickly and accurately. That's always a problem. The first time you go out to do a billboard, you tend to be pretty nervous, the adrenalin is running high so it's fairly easy to make spelling mistakes or to run out

— Continued on following page —



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## IRELAND IN THE SNOW

Half an only child  
In the snow-driven wild,  
I pluck a reddened berry,  
And dream of Londonderry.  
Ireland cups round my brain,  
Bringing me strange gain,  
And the snow rasps my flesh  
With its intricate mesh.  
Ireland, snow, red berry!  
How sad, and yet how merry!

— R.E. McArthur

## THEOCRITUS

The learned Muses breathe a song  
Of violets and of Greek,  
The sweet dialect of Theocritus -  
Oh how he longs to speak!  
Of goatherds and of rustic flutes  
The burden of his song is made,  
And all the plangency of spring  
In his breathy lines is laid.

— R.E. McArthur



— From previous page —

of room. That's a bit annoying. It just takes a little experience. You can get very fast at writing. It's all in the technique of getting your finger on and off that button as quick as you can.

*Do you have much trouble with the police?*  
I thought you were going to ask if I have much trouble with spray cans.

*OK, do you have much trouble with spray cans?*

Generally the quality control is pretty good. I'd say about one in ten cans we'd have a problem with. They clog up usually. Other problems are a stiff action of the paint, instead of coming out in a steady spray, comes out in bursts. We go through quite a lot of cans.

*'One part of our strategy is to cost the advertising companies as much as possible. The only real way that we are going to be effective ultimately is by making it uneconomical to keep putting billboards up.'*

*Do you get them in bulk?*

Everybody is responsible for buying their own cans. But there are stores around Sydney that sell their own brand of spray cans. We have ordered cartons of black and chrome because they're the ones we use most. We use black, chrome, some red, brown, blue, purple. But black and chrome are the best because black works on a light background and chrome is the best on a middle or dark background. It was amazing when we went to order a case of spray cans, the women said, 'Are you from BUGA UP?'. It's surprising how well known we've become.

*There was no animosity?*

No, no. That store's quite good because they don't allow smoking inside. We tend to prefer to buy there. 80 or 90 per cent of the people we've come across have been really sympathetic and positive about what we're doing. Of the catalogue that we did last year, so far about 13-14000 have been distributed and sold. Because of the catalogues we've now got branches in Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne and Newcastle and there are a number up the New South Wales coast.

Unfortunately we haven't got a branch in Queensland. Graffiti in Queensland is noticeable by its absence.

*I know, it's terrible. And what goes up is usually covered very quickly.*

Is it? Probably the Billboard Refacers or what they're called haven't got much to do up there. Whereas in Sydney we keep them pretty busy.

*Back to police. How do they treat you?*  
It's impossible to categorise them. We know that the advertising companies and the tobacco companies especially, are trying to

increase penalties for graffitiing on billboards. We've heard all sorts of rumours that police are on the lookout for graffitiists, but really we found that police take a very individual attitude towards BUGA UP.

We've actually gone into police stations and distributed catalogues and asked them what they thought. What we've found is if they're smokers then they're not sympathetic at all and if they're not smokers they're very very sympathetic. It just seems to fall into those two categories.

On time a guy was arrested for graffitiing on a billboard. There was only one smoker in the police station and all the other police that night gave him heaps. It was the first time they'd actually had a chance to bring up the topic of smoking in the police station. They all let this cop know what they felt about him smoking all that time. It was incredible. Things like that really reinforce us.

The police have their job to do. But we've been on billboards when police cars have gone past and not hassled us. We don't know if they've seen us or not. But sometimes it's pretty amazing if they've not seen us.

We've had very little trouble from police. Unless you're out really late at night, and then you look a bit suspicious. And if a police car is driving along they've got nothing else to look at, they look at you.

Peak hour is an amazing time to do billboards Nobody's looking at anything. All people want to do is get home. Police are looking for speeders on the road. One time I did the billboards in Newcastle in the main street at ten o'clock on Saturday morning and nobody saw me. I did one and I turned around to see if any one was watching and no one was so I did all the others then. There seems to be appropriate times for doing billboards.

*Is the message that you're trying to get across against advertising as well as unhealthy products?*

There are very political members of the group who are very angry about the way that multinationals have moved into Australia. The whole pattern of Australian consumption is being dictated by the products and the promotions. We are being ripped off by being given poisonous junk — for instance sugar is a poison if taken in large doses. They're ripping us off all the way along the line.

Now that western countries are becoming a bit more aware of what's happening, these big multinationals are just moving into third world countries so fast that they can't even blink.



*'We paint on billboards, not on walls. That's part of our manifesto, I guess.'*



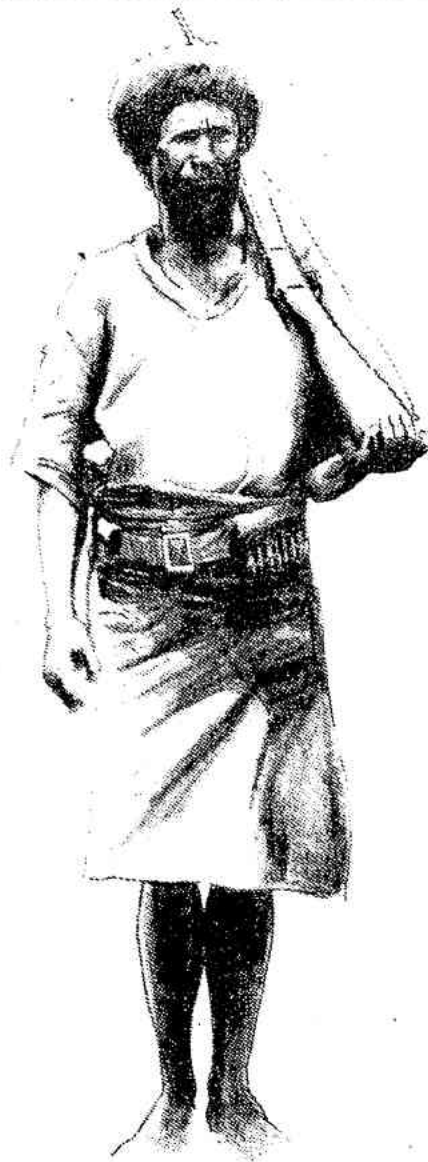
**2XX**

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### BOMB THE TERMITES

Teabreak sirens indicating an emergency tea-break were recently set off in Parliament House when termites of unknown political persuasion chewed through circuit wires. Officials at parliament, after discovering the cause of the false alarm, increased the sprinkler output in hopes of frustrating or drowning any future termite visitors. The officials noted that Marxist lesbians had also triggered the teabreak alarm in the past.

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# RULE NO.1: NO POLICIES

Cakes come in packets and coke in cans but truth does not come in 'policies'. An ANU Evangelical Union 'policy' on the question of evolution has been called for (Woroni 27.5.81). No such species breathes. EU has nothing so narrow and destructive as an imposed 'policy' on social, political or philosophic issues that all members are bound to blindly parrot. All that the members have allowed me to give are some of my own thoughts on the question: so here goes.

It must be realized that conflicts between biblical Christianity and modern science are *made*, not discovered. They are made either by inflating a scientific principle or discipline into an all embracing philosophy of life or by failing to grasp the nature and purpose of the biblical revelation. (1)

What is evolution? As a working definition we will take what follows: "... mutations in DNA are the results of chemical or physical events and their location in the genome are entirely random with respect to the biological needs of the organism. Those that are incorporated into the genome of the organism are permanently so incorporated if, in interacting with its environment, the differential reproduction rate of the mutated form is advantageous." Furthermore that, "the mechanism of variation is causally independent of the processes of selection..." (2)

To my knowledge, the theory of evolution accounts neither for the humanness of humans nor for the origin of the universe - the origin of the material which is now supposedly evolving.

The most important thing to realize is that evolution is a technical theory of the biological mechanism of CHANGE in living organisms. Something has to exist before it can change (evolve) and the first chapter of the book of Genesis primarily says that something was CREATED by God. If Genesis is *not* taken literally, and evolution is true, they are compatible. God created. He created the natural laws

and one of them was evolution. He guides and breaks it, as he does all of his natural laws, at will. If on another hand Genesis is taken literally, and evolution is true, they are still compatible because evolution does not account for the distinctiveness of humanity. In this schema God created humans, modelling them on himself, at one point in time after creating the universe and everything else could still conceivably have evolved; evolution still being a natural law made by God. The two systems theoretically complement each other.

I said 'theoretically'. Evolution is a great theory, explaining and unifying a lot of data. However, some of the logical implications of the 'modern standard', axiomatically a-theistic version of the evolutionary theory terrify me. By rejecting God, this evolution also rejects the distinctiveness of humans, as apart from that life traditionally viewed as non-human, e.g. apes, elephants, ants, sponges or amoebae. Therefore, it is valid for people to take what was originally a biological theory and apply it by analogy to human relations. In this evolutionary model there is no difference between the relationships between lions and gazelles and the relationships between people. The same laws apply exclusively.

But how valid a conclusion is this? As a young man in 1835 Darwin visited Hobart aboard HMS Beagle. He wrote of the decline of the Aboriginal people; "The varieties of Man seem to act on each other in the same way as different species of animals - the stronger always extirpate the weaker." (3)

In March 1971 addressing a group of scientists in St Louis, Dr Francis Crick, said, among other things:

"Nonetheless, you must realize that much of the political thinking of this country (U.S.) is very difficult to justify biologically. It was valid to say, in the time of the American Revolution, when people were oppressed by priests and kings, that all men were

created equal. But it doesn't have biological validity." (4) These two statements clearly confirm my conclusion above.

What does this rejection of the distinctiveness of humanity, of "man qua man", by evolution imply? Darwin again, from the *Descent of Man*:

"... how can we feel that an old dog ... never reflects on his past pleasures and pains?" This he concluded would be "a form of self consciousness. ... On the other hand, how little can the hard-worked wife of a degraded Australian savage, who uses very few abstract words, and cannot count above four, exert her self-consciousness, or reflect on the nature of her own existence."

Bernard Smith sums up, "The conclusion is inescapable: Truganini possessed less intelligence than Darwin's dog." (5) Thus the murder of Aboriginals was not murder at all. Charles Perkins records; "White station owners would go on regular hunts for Aboriginals. 'Instead of having a kangaroo hunt today, we'll have an Aboriginal Hunt'. They would go out and shoot men, women and children. My mother saw this as a girl." (6)

It was not the misuse of evolution that helped to justify this. This was consistent with what the theory of evolution said, and still says, humans are. James Collier, assistant of Darwin's disciple Herbert Spencer wrote:

"There can be no question of right or wrong in such a case. The only right is that of superiority of race, and the greater inherent capacity on the part of the whites; the only wrong on the part of the blacks is their all round inferiority..." (7)

So it seems we can, in fact ought, do nothing about the 80% of Aboriginal school children at Fitzroy Crossing with trachoma or the real estate companies that have already got surveys of how they intend to use the Aboriginal reserves in Queensland when the government there abolishes them later this year (9). Evolution might be a great theory but so far all the use it has been is to ease the conscience of the white population of this country. To this day, the basis of European civilization in Australia is the blood of the Aboriginal people. Go on. Believe in evolution if it makes you feel any

better, but judgement will be interesting. "Peace, peace," they say, when there is no peace.

Are they ashamed of their loathsome conduct?

No, they have no shame at all; they do not even know how to blush. So they will fall . . . when I punish them."

says the Lord.

Let's leave what we are doing to the Aboriginals. What are we doing to each other? If evolution is true, why stop war, oppression, starvation, disease, rape, tertiary education fees, abortion, apartheid, the arms race, arbitrary search and arrest powers or anything else. If evolution is true, surely these things are morally right and necessary because by them the strong are selected to survive and the preservation, purity and virility of the human species is thereby ensured. No Marxist, feminist, socialist or human rights advocate can be an advocate of evolution. Otherwise, what is the basis of their ideals? What is the basis for these people to consider all people equally worthwhile? If Jacques Monod is correct and "our number came up in the Monte Carlo game," (10) then "any system of philosophy or religion which presupposes any plan or intention in the universe is founded on a fallacy, now fully explained by the molecular-biological account of DNA and its (random) mutations." (11) If evolution is correct, then there is no adequate, compelling, dare I say absolute, basis for justice, freedom, equality or love. However, God's love shown in his eternal Son Jesus Christ dying as a human the death our moral guilt demands of us does provide a logical, sufficient, dare I say again, absolute basis for these things.

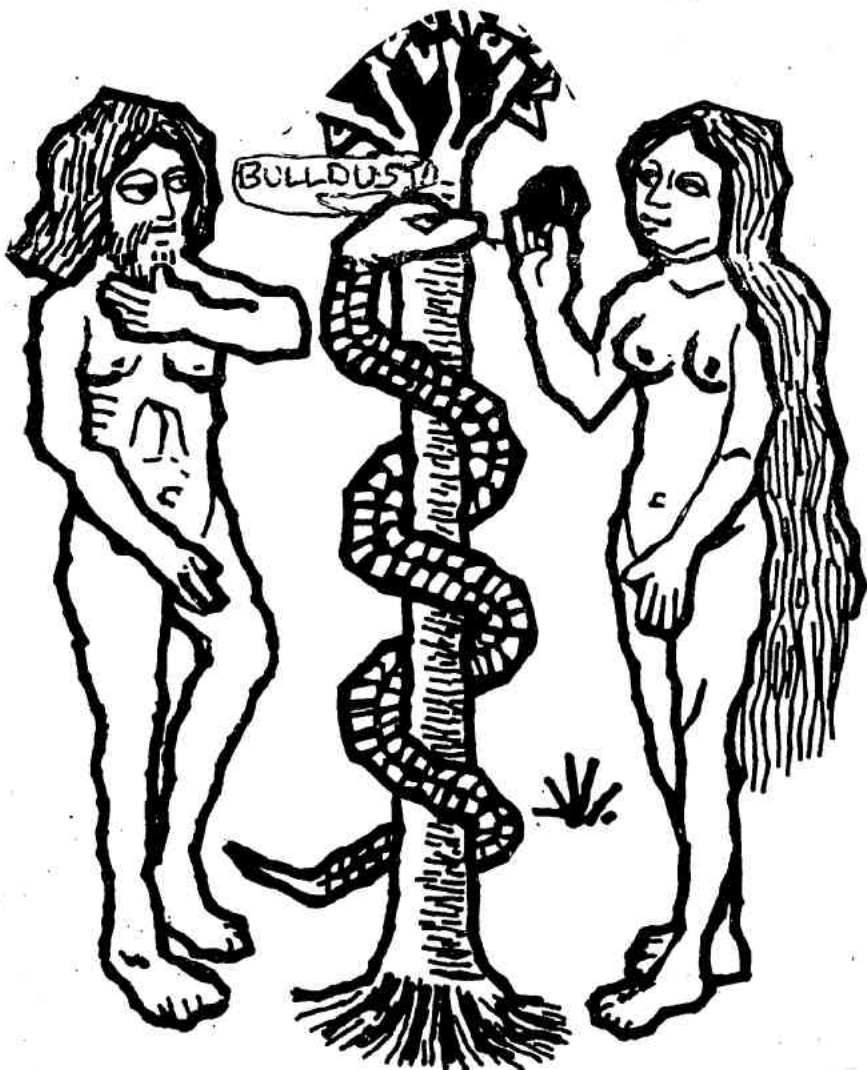
The 'rebuffed' creationists in America, those who hold an ideological rejection of evolution, do so not so much on the grounds that evolution as a theory does not hold water, because it does, and their efforts to prove otherwise have so far failed. rather, they reject evolution out of fear for what it means for the fundamental order, and social and psychological (spiritual) cohesion of civilization. Mal Anderson argues that it is this fear that has been the mainspring of the often hostile debate on human origins from Samuel Wilberforce on up to the present day ideological creationists. (12) An uncritical and rash promulgation of evolution could be catastrophic. It was for the Aboriginals.

Finally, the question was raised in the original challenge, should the theory of evolution be banned from schools in Australia? Let the one who is prepared to accept the responsibility for what white Australians have done to the Aboriginals with evolution be the first to teach it.

Adios,  
Mark Bassett  
for ANU Evangelical Union.

Footnotes:

1. Vinoth Ramachandra "Science and Faith: The Roots of Confusion" in *In Tough* No.1 1982
2. J. Lewis *Beyond Chance and Necessity* 1974 p. 14.
3. quoted in Bernard Smith *The Spectre of Truganini* 1980 Boyer Lectures ABC p. 20.
4. quoted in Francis Schaffer *Back to Freedom and Dignity* 1972 p. 20.
5. Smith, op. cit.,
6. *ibid* p. 17.
7. *ibid* p. 21.
8. Canberra Times 5.6.1981.
9. National Times May 31 to June 6 1981.
10. J. Monod *Chance and Necessity* 1972 p. 137.
11. Lewis op. cit.
12. Mal Anderson ANU Dept of Pre-history thesis in preparation.



# Who are the Moonies?

By BARRY REAY and PHILIP ALMOND, lecturers  
in Studies in Religions, Hartley CAE, South Australia.

There has been a great deal of recent interest in the Moonies, the Unification Church of Sun Myung Moon. There have been charges of brainwashing, indoctrination, intimidation and exploitation, stories of families being split apart, fears of clashes between sect members and the local population. A Liberal senator, Don Jessop, has called upon Federal and State Attorneys-General to investigate the rash of new cults in Australia, and has drawn particular attention to the Moonies. Yet it is clear from the various newspaper accounts that have appeared, and particularly Senator Jessop's interview on ABC TV, that in Australia very little is known about the Moonies.

World-wide, and as far as new sects are concerned, the Unification Church's numbers are impressive. Certainly the claim to a following of several millions is a wild exaggeration, but their membership would be in the tens of thousands. And interestingly their centres of strength are the USA and countries dominated in the post-war period by the US's aggressive anti-communist presence: South Korea, Japan and West Germany.

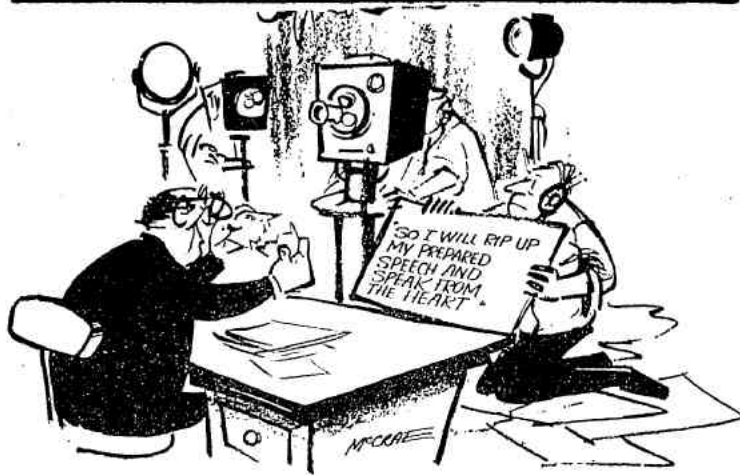
The beliefs of the movement are derived from the teachings of its Korean founder Sun Myung Moon, which he claims have been revealed to him by God. Although his doctrine is a mish-mash of Taoism, Buddhism and indigenous Korean religion, its main thrust is undoubtedly inspired by Christian fundamentalism. According to Moon, history has been a process of conflict between God and Satan. Only in this century, with the arrival of Moon, have the scales been tipped in God's favour and the way prepared for the kingdom of heaven on earth. Although God's intention was to create a perfect world through the progeny of Adam and Eve, Satan's seduction of Eve corrupted their marriage, their family, and all subsequent families, societies and nations Jesus was sent to save mankind, but as one Moonie has put it, he failed because he died on the cross before he had married and produced the required God-centred family.

Despite his evasions on the subject, Moon is the new messiah. His followers see him as such; the teachings of the church imply it; and his tales of Christ-like fortitude in the face of persecution and references to his wife as "bride of Christ" leave room for no other interpretation. As Moon puts it: "Jesus Christ never spoke of himself as a Messiah."

According to the Moonies the "fruits of Satanic influence" are everywhere: crime, pornography, homosexuality, drink and drug abuse, divorce, sex and "college radicals and foreign communists". Only by the restoration of the God-centred family can they be overcome, when, as a result of Moon's perfect marriage (his second) and the subsequent Moon-officiated marriages of his perfected followers, children are born free of evil. In short, the foundation for the new world order of divine people is established in the Moonie marriage bed.

But there is more to the Unification Church than religious dogma. An American social scientist has recently described it as a "movement without boundaries", with belief systems "at once political and theological". Its business activities and ultra-right-wing political sympathies separate it from the normal middle-class self-indulgence of so many of the new cults. And there is something sinister about its puritanical, clean-cut, all American boy/girl image. So in a sense the Moonies are unique among the more recent religious movements. Indeed, as the findings of a committee of the US House of Representatives put it, Moon's Church has the trappings of both a multinational corporation and a highly disciplined political party.

Moon presides over a multi-million dollar empire, estimated in 1976 to be worth at least \$75 million. Doubtless his material success has been greatly helped



"... so I will rip up my prepared speech and speak from the heart!"

by his anti-communist political contacts his awareness of US tax exemption for religious activity, and his use of unpaid Moonie labour. Nor is success any embarrassment for Moon: "I do not condemn material things as satanic. The deciding factor is the man who controls them and uses them. If your motivation is absolutely God-centred, absolutely unselfish, then the material things are there for you to utilise for the benefit of humanity."

Moon sees his brand of capitalism as part of his goal of establishing "the kingdom of God on earth", "an alternative to Communist takeover". He is a majority stockholder in a Korean armaments firm as well as controlling a ginseng tea factory, titanium plant and machine factory. In New York alone the Church has acquired the Tiffany building (\$2.4m), the New Yorker Hotel (\$5m),

the Manhattan Centre (\$1m) and Columbia University Club (\$1.2m), while hundreds of acres of property have been purchased in other parts of the USA. The Moonies are involved in a host of other ventures: tuna fishing, flower selling, ranches, tea houses, petrol stations, delicatessens etc. Moon is also a substantial shareholder in the Diplomat National Bank.

Politically the sect is staunchly right-wing and rabidly anticommunist, an obvious reflection of its South Korean origins and its messiah's own imprisonment in the North at the end of the 1940s (for his religious activities according to Moon; for sexual improprieties according to the North Koreans). The battle against Satan is a battle against Communism, "the foe of mankind and the foe of God". "America is God's final bulwark on earth".

The Moonies' anti-communism, then, has reputedly led them in some strange directions. Moon talks of West Germany as the back-bone of Europe, stressing that it must be saved from communism, and his followers rather disturbingly compare the "idealism" of the German Moonies to that of the Hitler Youth. In Japan there is the allegation of financial backing from ultra-rightists such as Ryoichi Sasagawa and Yoshio Kodama. In the US there were the Moonie's propaganda efforts against American withdrawal from Vietnam, in favour of the bombing of Cambodia, and their pro-Nixon rallies at the time of Watergate. ("God has chosen Richard Nixon to be President . . . God alone has the power and authority to dismiss him.")

And there are American intelligence and House of Representative reports of Moonie links with the Korean CIA and the Korean lobby in Washington. Presumably, political and business interests will merge in an \$18 million war epic called *Inchon* (starring Olivier, Bisset and Gazzara), which, according to a recent article in *The New York Review of Books*, Moon is funding.

In short, the Unification Church of Sun Myung Moon is a conservative, anti-communist, pro-capitalist, pro-family, anti-pornography religious sect. (It is somewhat ironic that a Liberal senator is protesting about a movement that espouses so many of the values that Liberals hold dear.) If the movement is to be feared it is as a multinational corporation and a right-wing political group, not as a threat to the Australian family.

**BUSH WEEK RAG 1981**

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# GENOCIDE

## SELF-DETERMINATION KEY TO ABORIGINAL DEVELOPMENT WCC TEAM

by Russell Rollason  
Information Officer,  
Australian Council of Churches.

The desire, ability and determination of Australia's Aborigines to decide and direct their own future was the key insight to emerge during the recent World Council of Churches team visit to Australia.

From June 15 to July 3, five church leaders from the worldwide WCC community toured Australia at the invitation of the Australian Council of Churches to assess the situation of the Australian Aborigines, to consult with the churches and to bring greater international attention to the plight of the Aborigines.

Amidst the poverty and oppression of the Aboriginal people, the team saw hope in the Aborigines' desire for self-determination and self-management. "A sign of hope that impressed me most was the willingness of, and capability of the Aborigines to take things into their own hands" commented team member Miss Elisabeth Adler from East Germany.

At their final press conference in Sydney, the team stressed that solutions to the so-called "Aboriginal problem" would not come from outside but rather from the Aboriginal people themselves. They called on white Australians to *listen* to the Aborigines and to end the paternalistic and racist attitudes that have stood in the way of finding a solution in the past.

### Warm Welcome from Aborigines

This unique international visit to the Aborigines had begun in an air of controversy with the Premiers of Queensland and Western Australia refusing invitations to meet with the team and embarking on a round of name-calling - everything from communists to interfering outsiders. But the warm welcome from the Aborigines far outweighed the cool political reception. "The welcome, openness and hospitality of the Aboriginal people has been most impressive" said British team member Pauline Webb. "I would have been upset if the Aboriginal people had given us the kind of reception we have received from the politicians" she said.

Team members were Dr Anwar Barkat of Pakistan, now Director of the WCC Program to Combat Racism; Mr Bena Silu, a physicist and church leader from Zaire; Mr Quince Duncan, a university lecturer and poet from Costa Rica; Miss Pauline Webb from the UK and Director of Religious Programs for the BBC World Service; and Miss Elisabeth Adler, Director of an Evangelical Academy in East Berlin. After two days of briefings from Aborigines, church leaders and government officials in Sydney, the team flew to Melbourne where they met a wide variety of Aboriginal organisations at the Fitzroy Aboriginal Health Service and later conferred with the Melbourne church leaders.

### Facts...

In Sydney, the team was given a detailed introduction to the appalling health of Aborigines by Professor Fred Hollows, director of the National Eye and Trachoma Program -

- in some areas of the N.T. and W.A. up to 77% of Aborigines are affected by trachoma.
- in N.T. 30 percent of Aboriginal children under 11 have active trachoma which will eventually lead to blindness.
- in some Aboriginal communities between 23% and 80% of children have some degree of hearing loss.
- in the Kimberley and Pilbara region of Western Australia, Aborigines have the highest leprosy strike rate in the world.

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### Politics...

But, in Melbourne they were introduced to the politics of Aboriginal health care in Australia when they heard that staff at the Fitzroy Aboriginal Health Service which treats some 11,000 patients a year, have been working without pay since April because of a dispute with the Federal Government.

From Melbourne, the team travelled to Alice Springs where they were the guests of the Central Australian Aboriginal Congress. After hearing of the work and problems faced by housing, medical, legal and other Aboriginal Services, the team visited several towns around the Alice and also visited the remote Papunya Community, some 250 kms west of Alice Springs.

### and reality of Aboriginal health

At Papunya, the team saw the reality of the poor health and living conditions of Aborigines. The community doctor, one time World Health Organization worker, Dr Adrian Sleight, told them "People here are as sick as any of the people I have worked amongst in Thailand, India, Brazil and Haite. We have malnutrition in this community which is the same as that found in the Third World."

In the Northern Territory also came the first exposure to the tense relationships between Aborigines and the legal system. This tension begins with the poor Aborigine-Police relations which were at a head in Alice due to the then current hearings in the Ti Tree case - an incident in which police intercepted a truck load of Aborigines returning home, resulting in one Aborigine being shot dead and another wounded. Numerous examples of police harassment and brutality were also related to the team. "You're guilty just because you're black" said one Aborigine summing up the situation.

### Mining Rush

In Darwin, the conflict between Aborigines and mining was the focus of concern. A freeze on the granting of mining exploration permits implemented in 1976 has recently been lifted and the Aborigines are deeply disturbed by the rush of mining companies moving into their traditional lands with exploration permits. "It's war in Arnhem Land" said one member of the Northern Land Council.

At Oenpelli Aboriginal community in the heart of the uranium province of the Northern Territory, community elder Silas Maralngurra told the team, "All the mining company can see is money. Money means nothing to me. Money is white man's business. Government is pushing all the time. When we say no, he say yes. When I say it in my own language, he doesn't understand."

The plea of the Oenpelli people was a simple one, "We want our land to remain as in the past, as in our ancestry". But the N.T. Government and Federal Government have rejected this plea and used the law to gain their own ends - mining development. When the Aborigines resorted to legal means to prevent certain unwanted mining developments, particularly the use of a road near their camp for heavy mining equipment, the Government changed the law and made it retrospective.

As Silas explained, "When things get difficult for the government, they simply bring in a new law and make it retrospective. Law is white man's method of manipulation."

### Poverty Equal to the Third World

From Darwin the WCC Team divided into two - one half travelling to Cairns, Brisbane and the NSW country town of Taree, and the other half travelling through the Kimberleys and to Perth. Comparing notes when they reunited in Canberra, the team recognized similarities in the oppressive policies of the Queensland and Western Australian Governments.

At the Kurnangki Community on the outskirts of Fitzroy Crossing in north Western Australia, and at the Mossman Gorge reserve outside Kuranda in North Queensland, the team saw poverty and suffering equal to any in the Third World. For African team member, Bena Silu, the scene at Kurnangki was deeply disturbing. "I have seen poverty in Africa, but nothing as bad as this."

In many of the fringe campus and outstation camps, the Aborigines had no running water supply and had to cart water in buckets from nearby creeks. The communities had received little or no government assistance and any income they received from unemployment benefits or welfare cheques was spent on food, with little left over for clothing or other necessities. Contrary to the widely held white view, Aborigines in outback Australia despise unemployment benefits, calling it "sit-down money". They would prefer to maintain their dignity and work, but there are no jobs.

One resident of the Kurnangki Community, Mr Handsome Boxer, told the team, "The Premier (Sir Charles Court) is keen on mining and he says the people here will get rich. But look at that broken down house" he said, pointing to the only house still standing in the camp, "is that a rich man's house?"

### Fear in Queensland

On the infamous Palm Island reserve off Townsville in North Queensland, a gathering of some 200 local residents told the team of their desire to run their own affairs. One third of the people on the island are white administrators and the Aborigines are given little opportunity or incentive to develop their island and improve their living standard.

The dark cloud hanging over the heads of Queensland blacks is the forthcoming abolition of the notorious Queensland Acts (The Aborigines Act 1971-78 and the Torres Strait Islanders Act 1971-78) by the State Government. So far the Government has given little indication of what may follow and the Aborigines of Queensland fear that they will lose all their rights, even to the land of the present reserves. Many reserves such as Palm Island and Yarrabah have been marked out for real estate or tourist development by the Queensland Government and unless there is Federal Government intervention, yet another step in the total dispossession of Queensland Aborigines will soon be taken.

### "Genocide"

After visiting Queensland, Quince Duncan summed up the oppression of Australian Aborigines as "genocide". He explained "We saw evidence of tremendous neglect. So I would use the word genocide because I believe you can commit genocide through neglect. I have seen so many people here with diseases that are not found in the white community, poor white people don't have these diseases in such proportions."

In Canberra, the team met with Aboriginal Affairs Minister, Senator Peter Baum, and urged Federal Government intervention under the 1976 constitutional amendments in Queensland and Western Australia to protect the rights of aborigines.

Before leaving Australia, the team drafted a report to the Australian Council

of churches and to the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches which meets in August. Included in the report will be recommendations to the Australian and World Churches and recommendations for actions by governments.

### Spiritual Surprise

But what were the team members' impressions? At a closing press conference, Elisabeth Adler summed it up saying:

"I can only say that this has been one of the most memorable times of my whole life. Usually when one goes on

travels, one meets only in conference rooms - but to meet ordinary people who have trust in you, and want you to take something of their message and to experience their sheer human dignity - it's been memorable.

For Pauline Webb: "The surprising element in the tour for me has been the religious questions that have been raised for me - the spiritual dimension of the whole encounter. I had not known very much about the spirituality of the Aboriginal culture. As they've shared some part of it with us, I've found it a very deep theological challenge, posing questions for us from the west. So often we have identified christianity with western culture, and in that way made a travesty of a great deal of the gospel."

Anwar Barkat left Australia with a plea to the Churches and governments, "to allow the Aboriginal communities to take responsibility for themselves and their services." He also called on Australians "not to make light of the burden of justice for Aborigines because you have been given much in the way of resources. If you were a poor country with vast numbers of poor, our understanding and language would be different. But you are a rich country by all standards and yet there are poor people who have never been a part of your community."

## OUT OF THE BRICK VENEER..

And into the trees. Bush Week is nearly upon us and we invite you to participate.

Running all week - 11th to 15th August - is the Vampire Cup. This will be awarded to the group which donates the most (human) blood to the Red Cross in Civic.

A Market Day will be held on Wednesday (12th) in the Union Court at lunchtime. Clubs, Societies, Interest Groups: Sell your interest! The Union will supply tables so set up a stall. If it rains? so inside!

Thursday evening is "Bush Evening" with a variety of activities from poetry to a Bush Dance. At the end of the dance Scavenger Hunt lists will be given to the competing teams. The hunt will close on Friday, 1pm.

Friday Night, another band and Saturday Night: THE CURE!

Also a stunt. Do something really zany. Past efforts include an alternative Parliament House design competition, and a "Save the Chooks" rally. Anti-social stunts are not appreciated.

There is more: A debating round. This will be fairly informal and looks like being popular, so field a team.

The emphasis of Bush Week this year is on good (clean) fun, so be in it. If you have any ideas, then we'd like to hear from you (activities you'd like put on or to put on yourself, scavenger hunt items, anything at all). Lots of fun, prizes and all.

See you there,

Geoff Best  
Jerome Fink  
Bush Week Directors.

The aim of Bushweek is to raise money for a charity, as yet unnamed. We hope everybody will contribute something.

# VD: your turn or mine

**V.D. IN AUSTRALIA:**

What you should know about venereal disease.

(Melb. Uni. Press)

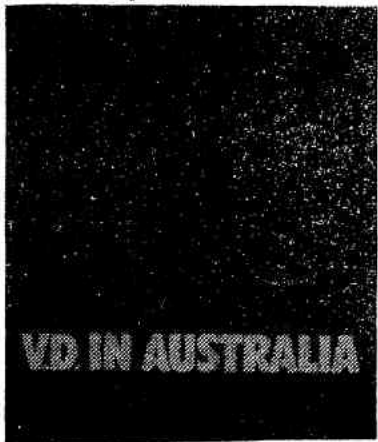
David Bradford

by BRUCE PARNELL

Whenever we fuck, even if with the same person for years on end, we risk catching a venereal disease (VD). The real danger is not fucking, but ignorance, which often results in inadequate treatment. Bradford's new book may help overcome this problem.

Unlike most doctors, Bradford is more interested in health than profits, so he has published the book as a paperback. This makes the information more accessible to the people he says are most at risk - young people.

As well as gonorrhoea and syphilis, the book covers many other VD's, including some not often seen in Australia and



some like Hepatitis B, only recently recognised as being sometimes sexually transmitted.

Bradford acknowledges some of the shortcomings of the medical profession. There are few venereologists in Australia, and consequently there has been little research in the area. This is because of the low status given to work on VD. Bradford also states that gonorrhoea has not been regarded as importantly as it should, because it most seriously affects women. It will be no surprise to most women that sexism pervades the medical profession.

His comments on homosexuality are also good. Instead of ignoring gay sex, his book encourages male homosexuals to have regular VD check-ups, rather than stay home feeling guilty. Lesbians are apparently at low risk of catching VD's.

The attitudes expressed throughout the book are indeed surprising for someone who works at Melbourne's VD Clinic. Despite a recent move to the city, staff at the Clinic still have a dreadful reputation for discouragement and often hostility, towards their patients.

Bradford's book has an important chapter on what happens at a visit to a VD clinic. We can only hope Melbourne's clinic will become more like the one described in the book once its present head, Dr Brennan, retires. The Health Commission should then put someone like Bradford in charge, and change the name of the clinic to something other than its currently ambiguous title, Communicable Diseases Centre. As Bradford says, "Long experience in overseas countries has led specialists in V.D. to the conclusion that good well-

staffed clinics are the best way available to control venereal diseases in the community". One can only assume that Victoria's Health Commission is presently unconcerned about VD's. If they were, the present clinic would be updated and expanded, and more clinics would also be opened, especially in country areas.

V.D. will continue spreading as long as they continue to be diseases we are ashamed of having, and ashamed of talking about. Bradford's book is a start, but the whole problem needs to be discussed, openly. It is crazy to think we will all stop fucking and the problems will disappear.

The whole public needs to be properly educated about VD's. This includes schoolchildren. Of course, it would be totally unreasonable to teach children only about VD's in isolation from giving them information about other aspects of sexuality. Sex education (not reproduction education) needs to be taught in all schools in a non-value-laden manner which leaves the decision-making to the children concerned. Their sexuality belongs to them - not to the Catholic Church, the Concerned Parents' Association nor anyone else.

Unfortunately it is these groups which are having too much influence over all of our lives at present. They are the ones who prevent open discussion on sexuality. They are the people responsible for the spread of venereal diseases.

Bradford's book should be read by everyone who fucks, especially those who suspect they may have a venereal disease. It should be put into all school libraries, along with other recent publications on all aspects of sexuality. I fear that it won't.



## An unknown Chapter of World War II

**The FUGU PLAN**  
The untold Story of the Japanese and Jews during World War II.

by Marvin Tokayer and Mary Swartz.

Paddington Press Ltd., New York - London (hardback).

What is the inherent evil of your people that our friends the Germans hate you so much? ". The question had been shot across the table, abundantly spread with non-Kosher foods, by the senior of four Japanese admirals, "heads shaven, arms folded stiffly across their chests "sitting motionless, ready to interrogate the leaders of some thousands of Jewish refugees.

They had fled the latest and worst of programs in history, in German-occupied Europe in the late 30's and early 40's, to try and find haven, via Japan, on the strength of opportunely obtained visas - by merciful courtesy of the Dutch Diplomatic authorities in Eastern Europe and the charitable, humane Japanese Consul in Kouno, Lithuania.

"What is the inherent evil of your people that our friends the Germans hate you so much? ". The question put by the spokesmen of a nation that had harbored no anti-semitic feeling, at least so far, had sinister overtones. For the Japanese had, this would never be denied, offered shelter, well beyond the 21 day statutory visa, to the never-ending stream of Jewish refugees flocking to Kobe from Europe via Siberia and Vladivostock.

The Japanese authorities had devised a plan - a remarkable, fantastic, indeed quite inactible scheme which came eventually to be known as the Fugu Plan - A plan to resettle Jews within their Far-Eastern Empire, specifically Manchuria, and harness their en-



Gisuke Ayukawa, backer of the Fugu Plan.

ergies, their membership of a world-scattered race and, most important, their allegedly powerful connection with their American-settled brethren, for the benefit of the Japanese Empire.

The operation - one supported by many Japanese military and members of the intelligencia - was the result of many years of planning and plotting. It had received the blessing of the five most powerful men in Japan - next to the Emperor - known as the Five Minister's Conference, but Japan was allied to Nazi Germany and couldn't altogether ignore its aspirations and policies.

In the Fuga Plan the saga of those five events unfolds graphically in one of the most unusual books, with a socio-political theme, ever to see the light of day. Written by a Jewish Rabbi

stationed in Japan for several years (and subsequently also by an equally dedicated researcher Mary Swartz), the project was triggered off by the memories of Rabbi Tokayer's congregation regarding the little-known flight of thousands of Polish Jews away from the threatening hand of one Axis nation, (Nazi Germany) into the apparently welcoming arms of another, Japan. In the early 1970's a Jewish resident called Michael Kogan called on Rabbi Tokayer to discuss a bundle of papers which had turned up before in the back of a second-hand bookstore in Tokyo and are now known as the Kogan Papers. The central and dominant theme, "a Jewish settlement in Manchuria" was absolutely outlandish

- yet unbelievably it turned out, true, and corroborated subsequently by living witnesses.

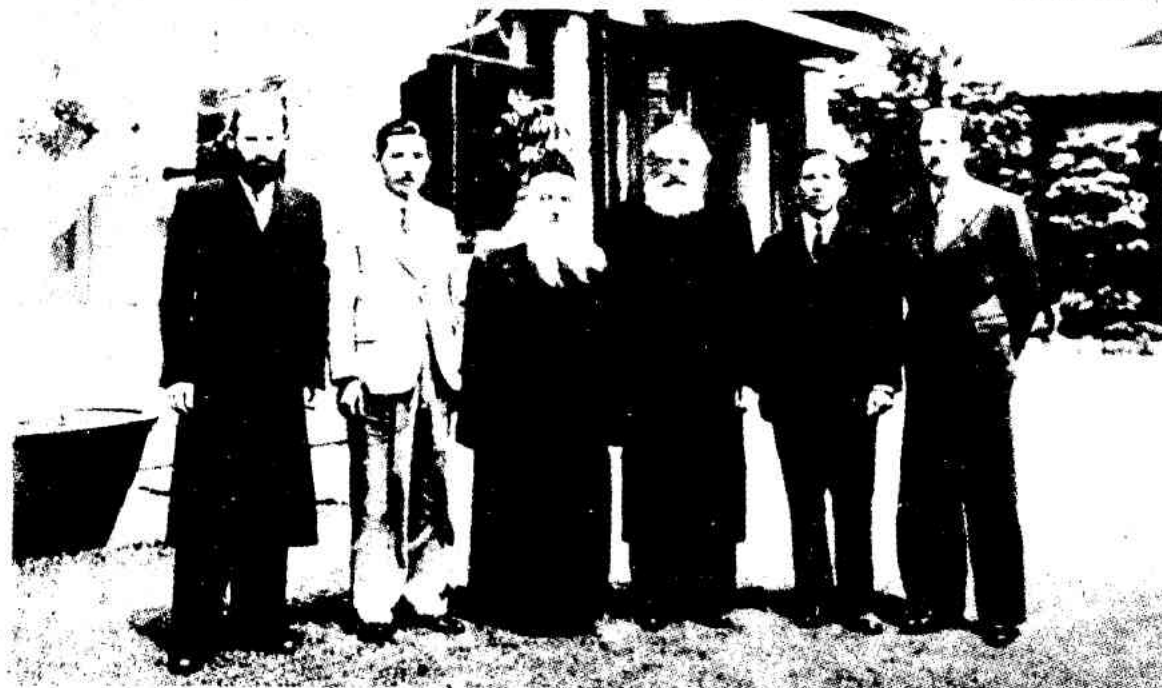
The plan, by the Japanese, to set up this state and exploit its inevitable connections, was adorned with the cryptic allegoric name: the Fugu Plan. The fugu is the deadly blow-fish of Japan, 200,000 times more lethal than strychnine, it is said - yet when expertly prepared the most tantalising of gourmet delicacies.

The "Fugu Plan" illustrates undeniably the aphorism: "fact is stranger than fiction" and explores many of the myths that surround the place of the Jewish people in the 20th century as well as their martyrdom before and during World War II. Incidentally, the answer to the

question of the Japanese admiral to the Jewish Rabbi, referred to earlier on, is a classic and wise response both geopolitically and psychologically. It was given by the Amshenover Rebbe (Rabbi) and combines pragmatism with diplomacy. "The Nazis hate the Jews because the Nazis know that we Jews are Asian . . . You also are on their list of inferior people. So are the gypsies, the blacks, the slavs . . . and the Japanese."

"Go back to your people. Tell them they have nothing to fear . . . while in Japanese territory" was more than an answer - it was the guarantee which fundamentally preserved the Jewish people resident in the Japanese dominions till the end of World War II.

A. N. Louvaris



The Amshenover Rebbe (third from left) and his entourage on the "day of the Interrogation". Woroni, Vol. 33 No. 8 Page 29



RECORDS



**FACES IN THE STREET: The Bushwackers (Festival)**

The Bushwackers continue on their electric way with their latest product *Faces in the Street*. There are the standard few jigs which feature excellent violin, banjo, and mandolin solos, but all too often the solo instrument highlighted is the ubiquitous electric guitar.

But perhaps the most interesting feature of this album is the words of the songs that have been chosen/written. The poems of Henry Lawson provide the words for three tracks, and the title track, 'Faces in the Street' is one of Lawson's better known poems from his revolutionary period in the late 1880's:-

*I wonder would the apathy of wealthy men endure  
Were all the windows level with the faces of the poor,  
Ah, mammon's slaves your knees shall knock  
And your hearts in terror beat  
When your God demands a reason  
For the sadness of the street.*

'1891', although not one of Lawson's, chronicles the plight of working men in the depression of that time:-

*When they go! a man for striking  
It's a rich man's country yet.*

In fact all songs, with the exception of the final track, 'Marijuana Australiana', extoll the traditional Australian myth - a wide brown land where a man can walk tall when he's not being oppressed by the dreaded bosses. If there was any doubt of the political nature of traditional folk music, this album would dispel it.

It returns to the music - there is no doubt that the Bushwackers are excellent musicians. In fact I find this to be almost detrimental - folk music is spontaneous, rough-around-the-edges stuff, not the slick, professional product presented here. There's some contradiction inherent in the tight studio production surrounding songs which we are supposed to believe evolved around campfires. But this is a hardline objection. *Faces in the Street* is excellent folk-rock, even if there is a lot less folk than rock.

Woroni, Vol. 33 No. 8 Page 30 -ANDREW FRASER

# ANU TOP 40

(compiled by Ian Rout after considering offers from several record companies)

1. STUCK IN THE MIDDLE WITH YOU, Woroni Editors.
2. I'D GO THE WHOLE WIDE WORLD, Tony Low (recorded live at Kingsford-Smith Airport)
3. LIVING IN THE SEVENTIES, Gough Whitlam.
4. I AM A ROCK, Geology Department.
5. UNITED WE STAND, John Mason and Dick Hamer.
6. ONE MORE NIGHT, Dr Lew Edwards.
7. MADE IN JAPAN, Tony Low (recorded live at Tokyo Airport).
8. WE'RE ALL CLONES, ANU Left Group.
9. GOODBYE YELLOW BRICK ROAD, Andrew Peacock.
10. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN, ANU Men's Consciousness-Raising Group.
11. SEND IN THE CLOWNS, Sir Zelman Cowen.
12. BY THE RIVERS OF BABYLON, Tony Low (recorded live at Damascus Airport)
13. OVER THE RAINBOW, Michael Yabsley.
14. WOMEN IN UNIFORM, Pope John Paul II.
15. THAT'S LIFE, Pope John Paul I.
16. MR NATURAL, Kerry Corke.
17. IF, Bob Hawke.
18. NEVER BEEN TO SPAIN, Tony Low (recorded live at Monte Carlo Airport).
19. PART OF THE UNION, Malcolm Jackson.
20. GREEN GREEN GRASS OF HOME, Corin House Residents.
21. SOUNDS OF SILENCE, Neville Wran.
22. SO YOU WIN AGAIN, ANU Liberal Society.
23. THE STREETS OF LONDON, Tony Low (recorded live at Heathrow Airport)
24. I SAW HER STANDING THERE, Roman Polanski.
25. THE WALL, S.A. Education Collective.
26. WORDS, English Department.
27. \* JAILHOUSE ROCK, Victorian Painters' and Dockers' Union.
28. KINGS OF THE WORLD, Lady Diana Spencer.
29. NEW YORK SHUFFLE, Tony Low (recorded live at J.F. Kennedy International Airport).
30. DON'T IT MAKE YOU WANT TO GO HOME?, Jones Committee on Student Accommodation.
31. YOU MAY BE RIGHT, Bobby Sands.
32. THIS OLD HOUSE, Bill Packard.
33. LOVE WILL KEEP US TOGETHER, ANU Counselling Unit/ Queensland ALP.
34. SAY GOODBYE TO HOLLYWOOD, Tony Low (recorded live at Los Angeles Airport)
35. EVERYTHING I OWN, Rupert Murdoch.
36. IMAGINE, Gary Humphries.
37. I WANT TO BE STRAIGHT, Anthony Blunt.
38. WATCHING THE DETECTIVES, Ian Sinclair.
39. DARLING BE HOME SOON, Mrs Belle Low.
40. SLOW BOAT TO CHINA, Tony Low (live recording found in a bottle washed up on a Mexican beach).

MEANWHILE



....find out more at

**LEFT GROUP**

**meets TUES. 5.00pm Meeting room**

ALL WELCOME  
BRING A FRIEND

## POETRY

### ODE ON A DISTANT PROSPECT OF ATTENDING A RURAL UNIVERSITY

1  
That is no place for young men. Or women.  
Trees mind their silence  
and the bees pace out the air.

The young ones, groaning in each other's arms,  
do not come there.

Gray beards and hairs float  
in the intellectual breeze:  
hothouses, plastic and vast,  
breed indoor plants.

Spoors of beats collect the dust  
and hunter-gatherers fade from photographs.

Tremors after breakfast are recorded  
as the currawongs take flight  
and leaves fall down.

The ageing intellectuals pad round courtyards,  
or stare dumbly out of glass stacks,  
while wind stirs the fountains.

2  
Ancient men and women pause for breath  
along the corridors;  
the tattered students pass them,  
clapping collars in the cold about their necks.  
Monuments howl outside in the wind,  
beside the Faculty of Music;  
soldier ants haul off their prey  
below the earth.

3  
Spartan climate, icy fire grips the ponds;  
the frost turns ripples into glass.

Cold consumes the fire in the grate.

4  
What has passed  
can never be regained;  
the golden summer  
may occur some other time,  
some other place,  
in other faces,  
while the drowsiness  
cascades into a snore.

Michael Sharkey  
University of New England.

## POEMS

### TWO WALL POEMS FOR JOHN TRANTER

'Happiness is a limp vegeroni'

1  
Here I sit  
looking at the wall.  
That's not all.  
The wall looks back at me

All I see is the wall.  
We agree:  
we seem to be sitting here together  
waiting for changes in the weather,  
looking.

I am depressed.  
I cannot rest.  
The wall is agreeing with me.

2  
I'm still depressed.  
I cannot wake .  
I cannot rest.

There are walls I find  
that lie down flat.  
Floors are pretty eloquent like that.  
They witness pain.

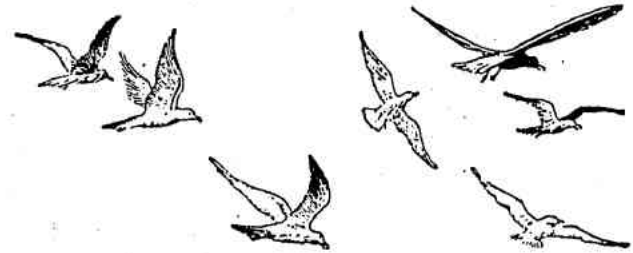
Ceilings are walls  
that are put on flat.  
They cover the pain from rain.

How about this:  
not every wall stands tall at all.

Some fall.

Walls in here do not.

Michael Sharkey  
University of New England



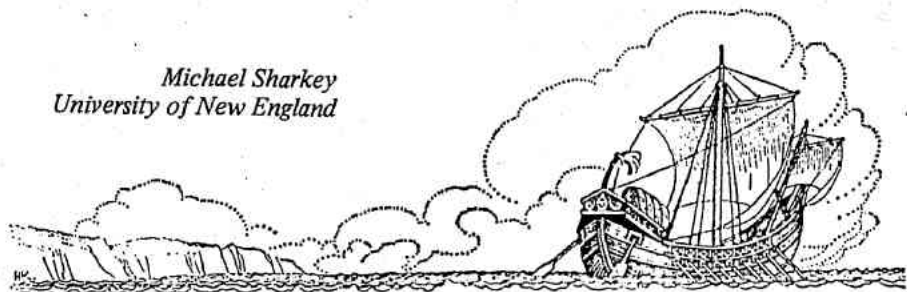
### CHEESE GRATERS

Cheese graters grate.  
Cheese graters serve for models  
of the perfect state.  
They do not think,  
they are illiterate.

Cheese graters tell us  
who had cheese in hand,  
who won, who calls the shots,  
controls the angles,  
who is grater, who is cheese.

Goats, cattle do not care  
what horrors they commit.  
Cheese graters grate.

Michael Sharkey  
University of New England

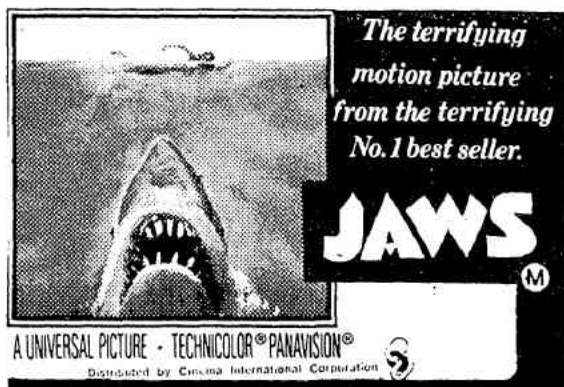
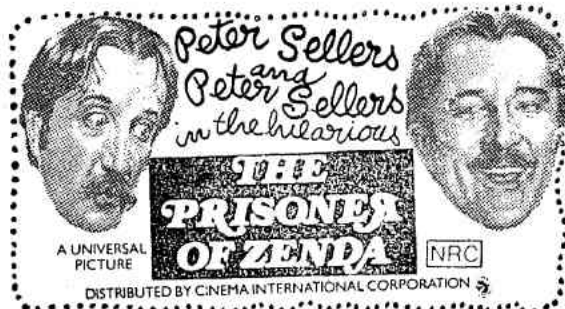


## ANU Film Group presents ...

THE PRISONER OF ZENDA  
&  
TIME AFTER TIME  
Tuesday July 28 7.30 pm

THE STING  
&  
BORSALINO  
Thursday July 23 7.30pm

JAWS  
Sunday July 26 1.30pm



### CANBERRA YOUTH THEATRE

presents

a stage adaptation of Dylan Thomas' radio play

### UNDER MILKWOOD

on

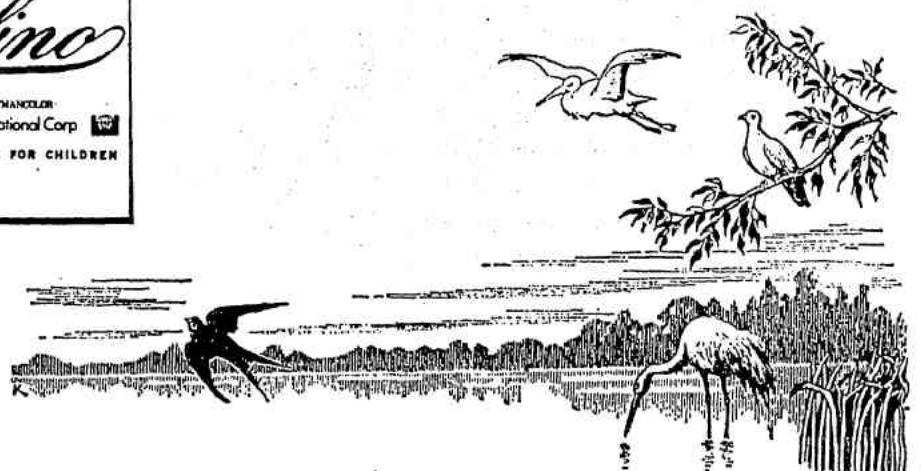
July 22 - August 1 Wed. - Sat. 8pm

at

GORMAN HOUSE COMMUNITY ARTS  
CENTRE

Batman Street, Braddon

\$4.00 (\$2.00 concession)  
reservations, phone 47 0781



## PUBLIC SERVICE LEAVE

(A note by Geoff Mortimore, Counsellor with special responsibilities concerning part-time students)

Following a recommendation of the Lynch Committee, the Government has announced that paid study leave 'is to be given only in essential cases'. It has been left to the Public Service Board to interpret the force of 'only in essential cases'.

The Board issued new guidelines on studies assistance last year which ended the automatic approval of leave for first degree courses, and which advised departments to restrict leave to subjects relevant to the work of the department or to service-wide needs. One possible line the Board might take is, that the current guidelines, if properly implemented, are sufficient to achieve the aim of the government's decision.

But even if the Board interprets the recent decision to mean no more than the full implementation of current policy, as set out in the guidelines, I would expect there to be increased restrictions on study leave. All Departments would no doubt be encouraged to follow the example of those who (in response to the current guidelines) have drawn up restrictive lists of 'approved subjects', relevant to the department's needs.

At present, however, until the Board has decided its view on the interpretation of the Government's decision, my understanding is that it is 'business as usual' in the matter of approvals for paid study leave.

(NOTE: At March 1981, 1287 Public Servants were enrolled as undergraduates at the University, constituting 24.6% of the undergraduate population. In the LLB and BEC courses, over 40% of enrolled students were Public Servants.

## FEES

(A note by Geoff Mortimore)

The reintroduction of tuition fees for undergraduates who already have a tertiary qualification could affect a substantial number of ANU undergraduates. 688 undergraduates (13.2% of the undergraduate population) already had a degree or diploma. How many of these will be affected on the interpretation given to 'tertiary qualification'. The Department of Education is currently developing detailed guidelines to resolve this and other unanswered questions about the implications of the decision. The level of fees to be imposed is also unknown at present.

## TAPED LECTURES

The number of lectures on tape increases year by year. This year, tapes are available in 60 units, most of them in Arts subjects.

The Audio-Visual Librarian, John Evans, has recently conducted a survey which shows that some students are still unaware of the material and facilities available in the Audio-Visual section of the Chifley Library. For those wishing to know more, there is a blue leaflet explaining all, on the Short Loan counter.

Some lecturers allow their taped lectures to be retaped by students and the Library's fast copier only takes six minutes. But students must first check with the visual staff if a particular lecturer has given his permission for this service. No tape is copied unless the lecturer has signed the relevant form giving his permission. This is virtually a foolproof system and should reassure members of the academic staff.

Visual material associated with the taped lecture is stored in pamphlet boxes near the tape index. Some subjects, e.g. Fine Arts, use slides as part of their

course presentation which may be viewed individually or in groups in a special room on the first floor. There is also special equipment set up on the first floor for foreign language tapes.

Library staff are interested to know if you experience any difficulty with the audio-visual facilities and have a special form for this purpose. They will do their best to deal with the complaint, and if you sign the form, will contact you regarding the outcome.

## CHILD CARE

**PAMS Baby Sitting Club:** Some enterprising students have organised a baby sitting club along the lines of those clubs operating in Canberra's suburbs. This one is available for members to use during the day and evening and should meet the needs of students who are parents needing child care for lecture/tutorial/study commitments.

Children are cared for in the minder's home and there are no minding charges as members debit or credit the hours they use. There has to be a club secretary to run the club and members will take a turn throughout the year.

If you are interested in joining the PAMS Baby Sitting Club or desire more information, then ring Bronwyn Ogborn on 95 0935. It could be particularly useful around essay writing time.

For long term child-care on a regular basis, Campus Child-Care has immediate vacancies available for children aged 0-6 years. The creche operates from 8.50am to 5.10pm, Monday to Friday at Lennox House, opposite the University Staff Centre. The cost for each half day session is \$2.25 for the first child, plus \$1.25 for each additional child. The centre is run as a cooperative, with members spending some time each week on duty. Nursing staff are on duty at all times.

Children can be minded on a casual basis, often at short notice at the rate of \$1 per hour. This can be useful if your usual child minder is unavailable. Jennifer Howlett is the coordinator and if you are interested in learning more about the care this centre provides for children, phone 49 2976.

Many students who use Campus Child-Care for their children, readily talk of the friendly atmosphere and the support they have received from other members in juggling their home and study commitments. This is especially so for mothers with young babies who have to survive the demands of university work and a completely dependent human being. Such sympathetic support can make it seem much easier.



## FILM REVIEW

## NO SEX

NO SEX PLEASE,  
WE'RE TOTALITARIAN

Haydon Burke.

Flash Gordon  
Civic 2  
Students: \$3.50

Flash Gordon is an offensive and tacky little film. Everyone should see it.

The plot is familiar enough. Flash Gordon and his companions survive treachery and danger in a battle against Ming the Merciless, totalitarian ruler over galactic hoards, and maniac with a plot in train to sack the earth. Only Flash can save the planet from destruction.

Flash Gordon had every reason to succeed as a film. It was obviously spotted as a tale with the potential to combine the best elements of Superman and Star Wars . . . both of which excell in the genre and make marvellous entertainment.

Superman II works because the self-mocking irony of Christopher Reeve's acting thumbs its nose at American Know-how and the imperialist myth that the American President can presume to speak for the free-world.

Star Wars succeeds because of its genius to draw upon and renew our most precious myths. It vitalises them with a film technology as breath-taking in its way as the craft which shaped the veins on David's sculpted hand.

But Flash Gordon has none of this. Its technology is artless. Its attempt to recreate comic strip naivete is simply

second rate. But worse is to come.

Like all science fiction fables, Flash Gordon seeks to teach a moral lesson. Usually the moral is a comfortable commonplace. Good always wins. Free-



dom is better than oppression. Truth will quash untruth. The pure of heart shall be triumphant. *That sort of thing. Of course, in American fiction, this is always linked with the dangerous fiction that the America which gave birth to the CIA is good, free, honest and pure of heart. The Americans (and Australian Liberal governments with them) seem to believe that the world is America's playground . . . . and that we enjoy providing the swings.*

And Flash Gordon is, of course, an all-American boy. A New York quarterback no less. But for all that, not even the values of the mythic America of Gotham city and "The Daily Planet" are represented in the film. There is the structure of a moral fable . . . but the moral is missing. It is the immorality -- the totalitarianism -- which provides the entertainment.

The America of Ronald Reagan it seems has no values to pit against the values of Ming the Merciless. Ultimately, all the dominant characters are of his party.

For starters: One of the basic ways in which the leading male characters are contrasted with each other is through the means each uses to force his will on women. Indeed the film (and some of the audience) regard the effective rape of the heroine and the anti-heroine as amusing. Both Badies (like Ming) and Goodies (like the rebel rulers) delight in the merest hint that a woman might be available for raping.

Militarism and death are the staple of the film. The film presents and endorses them as subjects which are \*\*\*ENTERTAINING\*\*\*

The audience which accepts the film, and the film itself, are each ideologically on the side of Ming. His values

are their values. His totalitarian cruelty, his display of women for the entertainment of his court, are exactly the totalitarian cruelty of the film's producers, exactly the display of women which the film provides for the audience in the cinema.

Now let me make it clear that what is objectionable about the film is not that it is in any way sexual. Indeed part of what makes it so repulsive is that it is in no way sexual. The women who adorn the court of Ming, clad as they are in corny harem gear, or breast plates and the 1950s equivalent of a fig-leaf, are cold asexual flesh. The film does not begin to understand that sexuality is about sensuousness, it is about invitation and request, it is about giving and discovering, and about the muscular vulnerability which two people agree to share. But Flash Gordon knows none of this. He is neither sensuous, nor bawdy.

The hero is an Aryan machine. He kisses and attracts girls as a matter of course. But he has no brain and no groin.

The women are scraped from the impotent fantasies of the fat, ball-less world of the American executive. The virocentric film gets off (it is scarcely believable) on shapely plastic legs, and skirts split to the hip.

The film's denial of sexuality and its celebration of cruelty, rape and oppression, its failure in the America of Haig to find alternative values to celebrate in the face of oppression, signals a failure of the American imagination at its human centre. And these are the people whom we embrace as allies.

See this movie. But demand your money back on the way out.



# «WOMEN IN ISLAM» revisited

by Peter Hassan

A couple of editions ago Woroni published an article by Siddig Osman Noomuhammed. The article was on the subject of women in Islam and was published on behalf of the MUSLIM STUDENT ASSOCIATION.

It was fortunate for women that Woroni did publish the moslem's article for now we have a clear statement of the attitudes moslems have towards women. If you remember our moslem friend counted women's activities outside the home for nought and wanted to lock women up. At least moslem's cannot claim that us Westerners have got the wrong idea about Islam anymore.

In this article I hope to highlight some of the other barbarisms that Islam seeks to employ against women and to look at the history of these women who have resisted Islam.

Just so that there is no mistaking that Islam does not give women the same rights as men let's look at a few sources of Islamic authority. The most important of these has to be the Koran which all moslems regard as the revealed words of God.

The Koran says:

"Men have a status over women" (2: 228).

This verse clearly states that Islam regards men superior to women. Men are given authority over women too as this next verse proclaims:

"Men are in charge of women because Allah has favoured the one over the other and because they spend of their property" (4:34)

Another source of authority in Islam, and one which has been most influential in shaping the attitudes of moslems, is the Hadiths. The Hadiths are the sayings of Mohammed the Prophet and they cover a wide range of topics. One hadith says:

"Women are of minor intelligence and a weaker faith."

As can be seen neither the Koran nor the Hadiths give women equal rights and, as is evident, they positively try to degrade women spiritually, intellectually and politically.

## RELIGIOUS RAPE?

As you might expect from a system which favours men over women. Islam does not allow a moslem wife to refuse her husband sex. The Hadiths make this point quite clear for Mohammed said:

"When a man calls his wife to satisfy his desire she must go to him even if she is occupied at the oven." (Tirmidhi)

Thus the moslem wife is to be at her husband's beck and call — she has to be ever ready to satisfy him sexually but he is not under the same obligation to her.

One charming Hadith gives authority for husbands to treat their wives as sex objects: Mohammed said:

"A woman advances in the form of a devil and retires in the form of a devil. When one of you is charmed by a woman and she affects his heart he should go to his wife and have intercourse with her, for that will repel what he is feeling. (Muslim)

The wife is treated in Islam little better than a human spittoon.

Mohammed also said:

"When a woman who has been called to come to her husband's bed refuses and he spends the night angry and angels curse her till morning." (Bukhar, and Muslim)

This last Hadith indicates that a woman cannot refuse her husband sex without bringing down the wrath of God. We might well ask whether the moslem god Allah would be placated if the Moslem husband forcefully took what he considered was his God-given right and whether this act of rape could be considered a religious act? On this question I will let the reader decide.

## BEAT YOUR WIFE

Islam must be the religion of male supremacy par excellence. Islam makes the wife completely subject to the rule of her husband for Mohammed said:

"If I were to order anyone to prostrate himself before another, I would order a woman to prostrate herself before her husband." (Tirmidhi)

Sheikh Ibn Murad agrees with this and concludes that:

"The meaning of marriage is the husband's supremacy. . . . Marriage is a religious act . . . which gives the man a leading power for the benefit of humanity."

Should the wife rebel against this gross form of male dominance Islam gives the husband every right to beat his wife into submission (Islam ominously means "submission"). On this point the Koran declares:

"So good women are obedient guard ing in secret that which Allah has guarded. As for those from whom you fear rebellion admonish them and send them to beds apart and beat them." (4:34)

Thus Islam legalizes wife-beating. Mohammed once said:

"a man will not be asked about why he beat his wife." (Abu Dawud and Ibn Majah)

This Hadith is enough to take away the rights of a woman who would want to complain about the brutality of her husband — there is no way for her to redress this wrong done to her.

We need not think that the above verses of Islamic authority are in any way a dead letter. In 1955, an Egyptian religious tribunal, dealing with wife-beating, imposed regulations as to the size of the stick to be used and the distribution of the blows. At the same time, the tribunal reaffirmed the propriety of wife

beating and refused to consider it a form of mistreatment. That was in 1955. How much worse must the situation be for women now that Egypt has introduced Islamic laws completely? NOTE: It seems that even in the future life women are discriminated against and oppressed by Islam. Mohammed said, on his return from a visit there that "Hell was the most part peopled with women." (Muslim).

## HARLOTS OR MARTYRS?

As Islam treats women so badly it is not surprising that the advent of Islam was opposed by them. After the death of Mohammed a vast movement of apostasy swept the Arabian Peninsula. Women who had previously been forced underground thought that with the death of Mohammed they were now free of their Islamic burdens. The women promptly joined the apostasy movement and celebrated in the joyful atmosphere, the death of Mohammed. This event is recorded in Ibn Habib al-Bagdadi's Kitab al-Muhabbar:

"There were in Hadramaut six women, of Kindrah of Hadramaut, who were desirous for the death of the Prophet of God; they therefore (on hearing the news) dyed their hands with henna and played on the tambourine. To them came out the harlots of Hadramaut and did likewise so that some twenty-odd joined the six."

Needless to say these women were not harlots but were only derogated as such by the moslems.

Unfortunately their joy did not last long. The Caliph at the time, Ali, received the letters relating the event and asking him to punish the blasphemous women. Both these letters were written by men.

The Caliph's reply was straight to the point. "Strike off their hands!" he ordered. Needless to say these women died horrible deaths.

## HEROINES

Other cases of heroic resistance of Islam by women are those of Asma and Zainab:

Asma was upset at the death of Abu Afak who was killed by moslems because he had dared to criticize Islam. Asma did likewise making up a poem criticizing Mohammed.

When Mohammed heard what she had done, he said, "Who will rid me of Marwan's daughter?" A fanatic moslem called Umair heard what Mohammed said and that night went to her house and savagely murdered her. The next day when Mohammed found out what Umair had done he praised him for it Asma's only crime was criticism of Mohammed and Islam.

Zainab is another example of a woman who dared to defy Islam — she has the honoured distinction of killing Mohammed. She had lost both husband, father and uncle in a moslem bandit-

style raid on her tribe and had every reason to hate the instigator of these atrocities. What she did in retaliation was to poison Mohammed's food. Unfortunately Mohammed sensed that something was wrong and refused to eat the food — but not before he had taken a piece in his mouth. That was all that it took for the poison to enter his system and for years, up to his death four years later, he blamed his mounting ailments on the poisoned food.

When Zainab was brought before Mohammed she bravely admitted her deed and she was murdered for it. (In all fairness, some accounts do say that Mohammed let Zainab off for her deed but the apologetic Islamic scholar Maulana Muhammed Ali believes that Mohammed had Zainab killed. This is most probably true in light of Mohammed's homicidal tendencies.)



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## ON COMPANY BUSINESS: Directed by Allan Francovich. Crystal Cinema until 29th May.

The CIA has had such a busy role supporting and subverting Third World nations that it is difficult for the student of foreign politics to stay abreast of CIA intrigues. Film director Allan Francovich has come to the rescue with a three hour documentary 'On Company Business', describing 30 years of CIA skulduggery.

The documentary begins with the CIA's formation after World War II, to ensure the role of American corporations in the reconstruction of Europe was not usurped by left wing and nationalist activists. The film follows the formation of CIA front organisations — the World Assembly of Youth, the National Union of Students, Radio Free Europe, and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions — and describes CIA activities in Cuba, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile and Angola.

The CIA's long sordid history is told almost entirely through interviews with former agency employees — Philip Agee,

John Stockwell, Victor Marchetti and others. Interspersed with the interviews are film clips of the American-backed invasion of Cuba, the exposure of the CIA-financed SAVAK in Iran, and remarkable American-made propaganda films showing life in a hypothetical U.S.S. of A. It is a tribute to Francovich that the three hour film uses no narration; everything is told by former CIA employees.

We see ex-CIA chief Richard Helms describe a syringe to be used in an assassination attempt on Castro. Helms denies before an incredulous Senate Investigating Committee that the agent was ordered to assassinate Castro, it was 'just hinted at'.

Agents describe how the CIA funded Angolan mercenaries, and financed strikes to present an illusion of chaos in Allende's Chile.

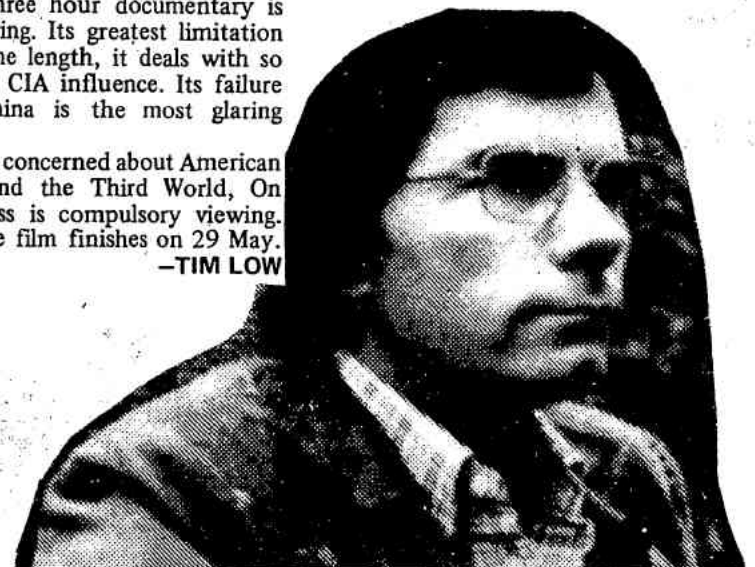
American Cold War propaganda comes across at its finest: 'The world is divided into two camps — those who love and build, and those who hate and destroy'.

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On Company Business is heavy entertainment. The three hour documentary is not relaxing viewing. Its greatest limitation is that despite the length, it deals with so few countries of CIA influence. Its failure to cover Indochina is the most glaring omission.

But for anyone concerned about American foreign policy and the Third World, On Company Business is compulsory viewing. Unfortunately the film finishes on 29 May.

—TIM LOW



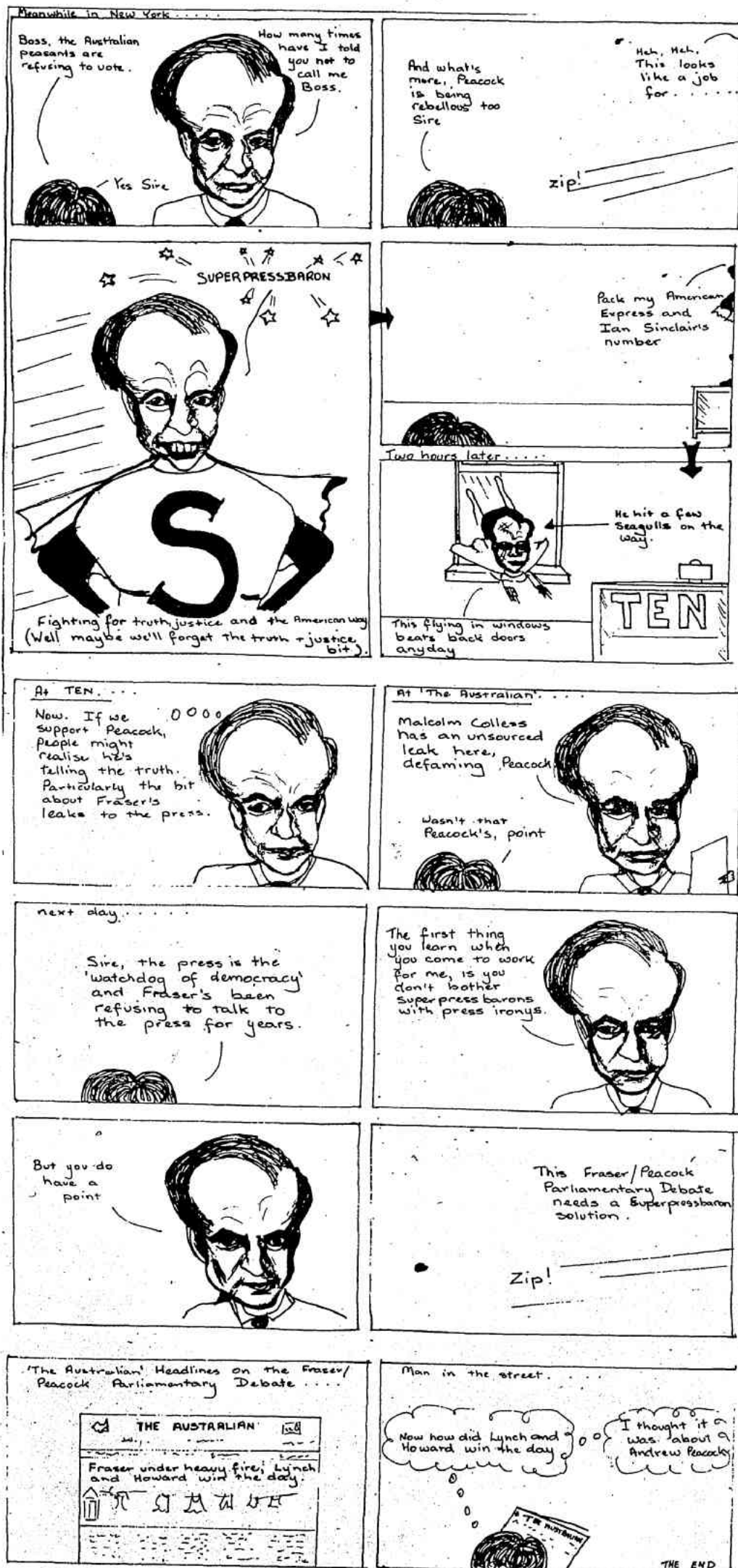
Philip Agee (C.I.A. 1958-72). Author of "Inside the Company". C.I.A. former employee and probably its most notorious critic.

# Become a Murdoch-Watcher

"... and find out who we'll be expected to support at the next elections".

by Jan Embury

In this year's Sydney Wentworth by-election, one-third of the population refused to vote, and ten percent voted for the Independent which meant 43% refused to vote for either Labor or Liberal.



In July 1980 the Union Board of Management received a management consultancy report from W.P. Scott & Co. Pty Ltd. After extensive discussion towards the end of last year several matters mentioned in the report were referred to the Union's Constitutional Review Committee (CRC). The CRC will report to the Union Board on Wednesday 22nd July on recommendations 3.14 and 3.15 of the Scott Report.

3.14 A second issue relevant to the position of Chair was raised. It is essentially that the nature of the position of Chair (especially full time Chair) was a serious impediment to the respective incumbent's course of study. One year's chairmanship cuts into two years' study.

Two points of view were put forward -  
 - the Chair should not be involved in degree units and the University should exempt him from time restrictions relating to the completion of his course.

- the term of office of the Chair should be brought into line with the academic year.

We understand that both these viewpoints have been expressed for some time and each has substantial difficulties. However it should be worthwhile to pay each of them some closer attention.

3.15 One of the significant deficiencies relating to the Union's management is the transient nature of the Board. We believe that the Union would benefit from greater stability created by decreasing the turnover rate of Board Members. Statistics from the Union's files show that there have been 156 Board Members since the Union was founded in 1965. Of these 73 served one year or less and 49 served between one and two years. Only 34 served a period in excess of two years. A closer alignment of the academic year and the term of the Board membership may help to achieve this. But the most visible benefit would accrue to the Chair incumbent. It would only have one of his academic years disturbed for each year of service, not a minimum of two as at present. We therefore recommend this be pursued further.

At the present time Union elections are held in August. This is because Board members hold office for a period of one year from the date of their election and the original election, in 1965, was held in August.

Given the need to bring the tenure of Board members into line with the academic year two proposals have been advanced.

Under the first, which is supported by the current Union chairperson, Malcolm Jackson, the date of the Union election will be moved to early in the New Year so that Board members will be able to take up office before the Board's April meeting.

The second option is supported by the CRC. It involves continuing the practice of holding elections in August but preventing the newly elected Board members from taking office until December 1st. Presumably, the new Union Chairperson would be elected at the December meeting of the Board and would hold office until the following November 30.

Under both proposals the tenure of the Chairperson is brought into line with that of the academic year.

It would seem that there are two conflicting considerations before the Board. There exists a need to conduct Union elections early in the New Year so as to avoid the need for by-elections each March as members resign due to their terminating/deferring their studies. On the other hand, to hold elections early in the New Year would have the effect of forcing over 1000 first year students to vote in elections in which they probably have little interest and knowledge of the issues which would be put before them.

The Jackson proposal achieves the dual objective of bringing the chairperson's tenure into line with the academic year as well as reducing the need for by-elections as members resign. The CRC proposal achieves the former but not the latter. Members elected in August will continue to resign in February regardless of when they take up office. The CRC proposal will not avoid the problem of March/April elections each year.

It would seem that the only advantage the CRC proposal has over the Jackson proposal is that it will allow the incumbent members to hold office for another two months - until November 30. It comes as no surprise to hear that at a straw vote taken at the June meeting the Board voted in favour of the CRC proposal.

Robert Patch.

### FREE WESTERN PRESS

Blessed is the Western Press  
 For it has the Divine Right to brainwash.  
 Blessed is the "Free Press"  
 For it is free to lie, insinuate, misrepresent and distort.  
 Blessed is the powerful Press  
 For it has power over innocent minds.  
 Blessed is the monopolising Press  
 For it represents monopoly capital.  
 Blessed is the imperial Press  
 For it develops a colonial mentality.  
 Blessed is the all-knowing Press  
 For it imprisons all thought.  
 Blessed is the "Free World" Press  
 For the rest are just barbarians.

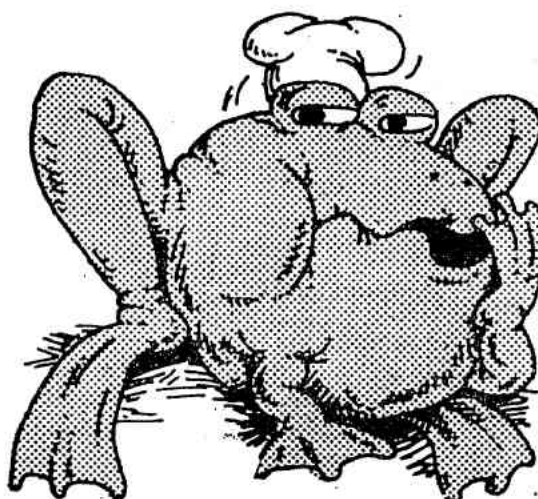
- Siddiq Noormuhammad.

## Meg Dod's Recipe

MEG DOD'S RECIPE . . . who was an old friend of Froggi, och aye a pot of soup bubbling on the hearth was enough to warm the chilled bones after an evening's walk through heather. YOU'LL NEED: a sheep's head and trotters, mutton, barley, peas carrots, turnips, onions, parsley, salt, pepper, water and that should be enough for the fabled POWSOWDIE or goat's head broth.

Choose a large fat head. When carefully signed by the blacksmith, soak it and the trotters for a night, if you please in lukewarm water. Take out the glassy part of the eyes, scrape the head and trotters and brush till perfectly clean and white; split the head with a heavy meat cleaver and lay aside the brains etc. . . . Clean the nostrils and gristly parts and also split and clean the trotters taking care to remove the tendons. Wash the head and feet once more and put them aside until wanted for the pot.

If you think that it is fairly grisly Meg's note adds "It is said the reason why the head was tender in the old days was that the blacksmith's boys used to play football with it. "But here's another equally gruesome



thought that not even Froggi can recommend. "Another method of cleaning the head is to leave it in a hole in an old stone wall for anything up to three days until green and dripping."

Back to the hearth. Take a large cupful of barley, and about twice that quantity of soaked white or old green peas and a gallon or rather more of water.

Put to this the head, and from two or three pounds of scrag or sweet mutton trimmings, and some salt. Boil, and take off the scum carefully as it rises and the broth will be as limpid and white as any broth made of beef or mutton. When the head has boiled for rather more than an hour, add sliced carrot, turnips, onions and shredded parsley. A head or two of sliced celery is admired by some but Froggi feels this rather detracts from the native flavour of this excellent soup. The more slowly the head is boiled the better it will be.

Many prefer the head of a ram to that of a whether but it requires much longer boiling. In either case the trotters require less boiling than the head. Serve with the trotters and slices of carrot around the head.

Goat's head, not too much boiled makes an excellent ragout or hash of higher flavour than calf's head ragout.

## VEGETABLE OILS

During the last decade we have seen numerous authoritative reports on the dangers of cholesterol and saturated fats in the diet. Medical reports now confirm that saturated fats are a significant cause of conditions likely to develop into cancers, and heart and circulatory disease. Yet it is easy for us to forget about the fats we consume, or to consider oils merely as seasoning for salads, or a medium for frying. Oils are an indispensable constituent of human life. It is important to take a closer look at fats and oils, and how we can choose and use them in a sensible way.

### Animal or Vegetable - Saturated or Unsaturated?

Oils fall into two categories: those that are saturated and primarily of animal origin (commonly called fats) and those that are unsaturated and primarily of vegetable origin. Saturated oils, which contain or can turn into cholesterol, can cause many problems if they are regularly consumed over a long period of time. They are heavy and therefore tend to be deposited in the circulatory system, leading in the long run to arteriosclerosis, angina, infarctus, and arthritis. They also form an excellent culture for the development of cancerous tumours. Margarine, in spite of its usual labelling as 'high in polyunsaturates', is hardly better. To create that solid-but-spreadable texture the already refined oils are 'hydrogenised' by the fixing of a further hydrogen atom onto the molecule chain— or, in other words, saturating the oil!

Most vegetable oils contain the essential unsaturated fatty acids. The chief polyunsaturate is Linoleic acid and the chief monosaturate is Oleic acid. These are 'essential' in that they cannot be synthesised within the human body and must therefore be present in the diet. Unsaturated oils can distribute the fat-soluble vitamins A, D E and K around the bloodstream. These oils are one of the most efficient sources of energy in the diet, conserve body heat, build new tissue, and promote the growth of beneficial intestinal bacteria. Unsaturated oils also actually help to break down deposits of fats in the body. This breakdown of deposits can cure many skin and cell problems.

### Vegetable Oil Manufacture - Quality or Quantity?

Although, as we have seen, vegetable oils contain the important unsaturated fatty acids, it cannot be assumed that all vegetable oils on the market will therefore be beneficial to our health. Like all large-scale food manufacturers, vegetable oil refiners tamper with their product, drastically reducing its nutritional value. As with flour milling, or sugar refining this is at the expense of the consumer. Take vitamin E, for example, an essential nutrient present in vegetable seed oil. Most commercial processes refine it out of existence. But Vitamin E is nature's security against rancidity. It protects the oil from reacting with oxygen. Similarly it prevents oil from going rancid within our bodies, thus



helping ward off such conditions as anemia and premature aging. The oil refiner, by opting for quantity rather than quality, develops a process that does away with the vitamin E, thus depriving us of this valuable safeguard and nutrient.

ure aging. The oil refiner, by opting for quantity rather than quality, develops a process that does away with the vitamin E, thus depriving us of this valuable safeguard and nutrient.

Let us take a closer look at the three basic methods of extracting vegetable oils. Firstly there is the traditional way used through the centuries: simple mechanical pressing without the application of excessive heat. It is often called 'cold pressing', but this is pulling a little wool over our eyes. There is bound to be some heat generated - the important fact is that the temperature should not rise above 120°C, at which temperature most of the vitamins are destroyed. The oil is then simply screen filtered to remove coarse matter prior to marketing. The extraction rate by this method is low, as much of the oil still remains in the pulp. The price is higher, but the oil is unrefined, still contains the full nutritional value of the oil seed, and tastes and smells rich and fragrant like its parent seed.

Secondly, there is the use of a screw or continuous press. The seed is first cooked: it goes in one end and is put under continuous pressure until discharged at the other end with the oil squeezed out. Temperatures of up to 250°C are normal. Such high temperatures greatly increase the extraction rate, but give the oil a dark colour and strong smell, making further refining and deodorization necessary - and of course destroying the vitamins.

Thirdly there is solvent extraction. This is the cheapest method and also produces the highest extraction rate, so it is very popular with oil refiners.

It is also the most dangerous to health. Oil-bearing materials are ground, steam cooked, and then mixed with the solvents that dissolve out the oil, leaving a dry residue. (The solvent is usually petroleum based - Hexane or Trichloethylene.) The resulting mixture is then 'purified' by heating, passed through caustic soda, bleached with Fullers Earth, and finally deodorized by having steam passed through it under vacuum. Of course, the oil companies assure us that the solvent residues are very small. But any amount of petroleum-based solvent entering the human body can be dangerous and has been shown to be cancer forming.

### The Choice Belongs to the Consumer

The choice is either quantity or quality. And the choice belongs to you, the consumer. The choice is made more difficult by the present price system. It is ironic that a simple natural product costs a lot more than a highly refined commercial product. But let us look at real values. You either buy a cheap oil that has no nutritional value, or you buy a true food that is an investment for your future health. Many consumers are now opting for the latter. So here is a brief guide to some of the mechanically-pressed and unrefined oils that are available on the market today. They are all high in polyunsaturated fats.

**SESAME OIL** - A highly nutritious oil for everyday use in frying and general cooking.

**SUNFLOWER OIL** - An oil with a rich flavour suitable for sauteeing vegetables.

**CORN GERM OIL** - A rich and thick oil, like butter, ideal for baking pie crusts and bread.

**OLIVE OIL** - A strong fruity flavour. The favourite for salads.

If you have any doubts about the quality of the oil you are buying, there is a simple test. If the colour is rich and you can smell the parent seed, it is unrefined and full of nutrients. If the colour is light and the smell nonexistent the odds are that the oil has been refined and denatured.

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- G. Blix, *Poly Unsaturated Acids as Nutrients*, Almquist & Wiksells, Stockholm (1966).
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HARMONY FOODS, 574 Crown St. Surry Hills. Ph. 69 7811.

# have you ever...



**Creative Dance**  
A free form dance class in which you will develop creativity and initiative, as well as have fun!  
**When:** Mon. 6.15-7.15 pm or Wed. 6.15-7.15 pm  
**Where:** Kingsley Street Hall  
**Cost:** Members: \$1.20/lesson  
Others: \$1.80/lesson



**Jazz Dance**  
An exiting learning experience, which is energetic, but easy.  
**When:** Tue. 6.15-7.15 pm (Beg), Wed. 5.15-6.15 pm (Adv), Thur. 1-2 pm (Beg), Thur. 6.15-7.15 pm (Beg), Fri. 1-2 pm (Adv)  
**Where:** Kingsley Street Hall  
**Cost:** Members: \$1.20/lesson  
Others: \$1.80/lesson

**Disco Dancing**  
All you need to enjoy nightclub dancing that little bit more.  
**When:** Tue. 5-6 pm or Fri. 12-1 pm  
**Where:** Kingsley Street Hall  
**Cost:** Members: \$1.50/lesson  
Others: \$2.50/lesson

**Have you ever been in one of our 'Special Events'?**

**Fun Run 18 September**  
Open to all students, staff, and members of the Sports Union. The course is set around the ANU grounds, full details to be posted on campus noticeboards soon. You don't have to be competitive to join in — you can even walk if you want!



**Bush Week 10-14 August**  
Many usual, and not so usual activities! Look for details of combined Union Activities on noticeboards.

**Have you even done these outdoor activities?**

**Beginners Swimming**  
Top tuition at cheap rates. Very popular.  
**When:** To be confirmed  
**Where:** Civic Pool  
**Cost:** Members: \$1.50/lesson  
\*starts end of September

**Horsieriding**  
Basic, as well as more advanced instruction available. \*Transport can be organised.  
**When:** Most nights, 4-6 pm (please indicate preference)  
**Where:** Fassifern Equestrian Centre or Forest Park School  
**Cost:** Members only: \$4.20/hour

**Canoeing**  
Any people interested in getting together a regular group to go out canoeing ring 49 2860 or call in at the Sports Hall Office.

**Archery**  
Basic instruction for beginners in technique and safety factors. Introduction to different types of archery.  
**When:** Sat. 9-11 am  
**Where:** Willows Oval  
**Cost:** Members: \$1.20/lesson  
Others: \$1.80/lesson  
\*Class limit: 10

**Tennis**  
Get in quick!  
**When:** Mon. 4-5 pm (Beg), 5-6 pm (Adv)  
Tue. 12.30-1.30 pm (Beg/Int)  
Wed. 4-5 pm (Int), 5-6 pm (Beg)  
**Where:** Law Courts  
**Cost:** Members: \$2.60/lesson  
Others: \$3.60/lesson  
\* Class limit: 8



**Bushwalking**  
Mt. Bimberi... 19/20 September  
Brindabella... 3/4 October  
Kananga Walls... 10/11 October  
See Sports Hall Office or ring 49 2860 for details.

**Ski-Touring and/or Ice-Climbing**  
Several trips for beginners planned. Learn to ski, climb and discover various mountain survival techniques.  
See Sports Hall Office or ring 49 2860 for details.

**Alpine Skiing**  
A short course to introduce beginners to elementary skiing skills needed before you can ride ski-lifts and use groomed slopes. Use of equipment will also be covered.  
**When:** i) preliminary lecture: Thursday 23 July, 7.30-9.30 pm  
ii) Day trip to snowfields: Sunday 26 July  
**Where:** lecture venue to be notified  
**Cost:** Members: \$15

**Learn to Row**  
Coaching available for men and women interested in starting rowing as a competitive sport. It is an excellent sport for overall fitness and this course will give you a good basis for competing in ACT Regattas  
**When:** Sat. and Sun. 18/19 July, 9-11 am (Total of 5 weekends)  
**Where:** Boat Club, Sullivan's Creek  
**Cost:** Members: \$10

**Have you ever played indoors?**

**Squash**  
Instruction in rules, skills and tactics. Small groups of 6.  
**When:** Mon. 11 am - 12 pm  
Tues. 9-10 am,  
Thurs. 9-10 am,  
Fri. 2-3 pm, Sun. 10-11 am  
**Cost:** Members: \$2/lesson  
Others: \$3/lesson

**Boxing**  
An excellent way to get fit and be able to defend yourself. Women most welcome.  
**When:** Mon, Wed. and Fri. 5-7 pm  
**Where:** Sports Hall  
**Cost:** Coaching: \$1/lesson  
Club fee: students: \$5  
non students: \$10

**Weightlifting**  
Why not come along and talk to members of the ANU Weightlifting Club if you are interested in gaining fitness without the boredom of the usual approach to weight-training.  
**When:** Mon., Wed., Fri. 6.30-8.30 pm  
**Where:** Weightlifting Room  
**Cost:** Club fee: \$5

**Fencing**  
**When:** Thur. 6-7 pm (7-8 pm from 9 August)  
**Where:** Sports Hall  
**Cost:** Members: \$10/6 lessons  
Others: \$12/6 lessons  
(\* equipment provided)

**Gymnastics for Adults**  
Something different for fitness and fun. Not competitive. Any age welcome.  
**When:** Thur. 12-1 pm  
**Where:** Kingsley Street Hall  
**Cost:** Members: 50¢/lesson  
Others: \$1/lesson

is designed to offer you different approaches towards getting more out of University life. Some activities are educationally oriented, some are fitness oriented, some are just for fun! You may not want to commit yourself to regular class activities, so we have made it possible for you to participate when you feel like it. For example, you may sign up for 5 sessions of Discocise, but only attend about once every 2 weeks. We also have a few 'one off' activities, like the 'Fun Run'.

**ENROL** by completing the enclosed slip, stating what activities you are interested in, and sent it to the Sports Union, PO Box 4, Canberra City, with the appropriate payment if applicable. *Cheques to be made out to: ANU Sports Union.* Otherwise call in to the Sports Hall Office (North Road) or ring 492860.

**ENROLLMENTS COMMENCE** Monday 6th July and most activities get going the week of July 20th and continue for 10 weeks. If you don't want to commit yourself for this long you may enrol for a reduced number of lessons, or pay per lesson (for most activities). Reduced fees are also available if you enrol in more than one activity (30¢/lesson). The classes finish the week ending Friday 9 October but we intend to offer a *Summer Programme* for those who want to keep active during the holiday period.

**FOR FITNESS AND RECREATION QUERIES** contact Carol James at the Sports Hall Office (49 2860) between 9 and 5 pm, Monday to Friday.

**Have you ever played these social games?**

**Intramural Games**  
Formally a social competition between different University departments, but now any group of people can form a team or participate as individuals. These are intended to be friendly, low key sporting activities which don't require the necessity of club affiliation and without the emphasis of intense competition. Sign up by Wednesday 29th July. Draws will be available by Friday 31st July, and the games start the week beginning Monday 3rd August. Each team usually plays once a week, with day and time preferences being considered, if possible. Games are scheduled from Monday to Friday, between 12 and 2 pm (indicate preference on enrolment form). Rules guides available if needed.

**Team Games**  
*Hockey:* 11 players (+);  
*Netball:* 7 players (+ subs);  
*Basketball:* 5 players (+ subs); A and B grades;  
*Volleyball:* 6 players (+ subs); A, B, C grades;  
*Indoor Soccer:* 5 players (+ subs);



**Individual Games**  
*Table Tennis:* singles or mixed doubles; indicate standard

*Tennis:* singles or mixed doubles; indicate standard  
*Squash:* 1 player only; indicate standard

**Partner Contacts**  
The Sports Hall noticeboard has 'partner contact' lists which may help you in finding a partner for activities like squash, tennis, badminton, etc. Put your name on the list or take note of others.

**Learn to play and enjoy Basketball, Volleyball and other games**  
You will learn a few basics plus play a few games on a social, not competitive basis. Please indicate game preferences.  
**When:** Lunchtimes, indicate day preference!  
Final details to be confirmed.  
**Where:** Sports Hall

**Have you ever been healthy and fit?**

**Fitness Testing**  
How do you know how much activity you need to do to get fit, and keep fit? A fitness test will point out your strengths and weaknesses and be used as a basis to construct an adequate programme. Don't worry, the tests are quite easy and it only takes about 30 minutes. Your results are then evaluated and discussed with you.

Call in at the Sports Hall Office or ring 49 2860 for an appointment.  
**Cost:** \$3 full time members  
\$5 other members  
\$7 others

**Keep Fit**  
A general fitness class in which you do something different every session. Individual programmes set, and you can start whenever you want.  
**When:** Tue 8-9 am or 5.15-6.15 pm or Wed. 12.30-1.30 pm, or Thurs 5.15-6.15 pm  
**Where:** Sports Hall  
**Cost:** Members: \$1/lesson  
Others: \$1.50/lesson  
(\* can be interchanged with Discocise)

**Discocise**  
An alternative fitness class in which everything is done to music. Fun and energetic.  
**When:** Mon. 12.30-1.30 pm (Adv) 5.15-6.15 pm (Beg), Tue. 10-11 am (Beg), Wed. 5.30-6.30 pm (Adv), Fri. 12.30-1.30 pm (Beg), or Fri. 4-5 pm (Beg)  
**Where:** Kingsley St or Sports Hall  
**Cost:** Members: \$1/lesson  
Others: \$1.50/lesson  
(\* can be interchanged with Keep Fit)

**Yoga**  
An excellent activity for relaxation, strength and flexibility.  
**When:** Mon. 12.30-1.30 pm (Beg), Tue. 5.15-6.15 pm (Beg), Wed. 12.30-1.30 pm (Adv), Thur. 6.30-7.30 pm (Adv), Fri. 11 am-12 pm (Beg)  
**Where:** Activities Room  
**Cost:** Members: \$1.50/lesson  
Others: \$2.50/lesson



**Relaxation Classes**  
Workshops held in 1st Semester proved interesting and beneficial

so we plan to continue on a more regular basis. Call in at the Sports Hall Office or ring 49 2860 for details.

**Meditation and Relaxation**  
Raja Yoga will be introduced as a means of establishing a positive self image, relaxation and for experiencing stability in meditation.  
**When:** To be notified  
**Where:** To be notified  
**Cost:** Members: 50¢/session  
Others: \$1/session

**Fitness for older people**  
Learn some exercise and activities which will be enjoyable and beneficial. If you aren't interested, then tell a friend that might be!  
**When:** Wed. 5.15-6.15 pm  
**Where:** Sports Hall  
**Cost:** Members and Pensioners: \$1/lesson  
Others: \$1.50/lesson

**Tai Chi Chuan**  
A Chinese exercise and meditation discipline which can help both physical and mental fitness.  
**When:** Tue. 12.30-1.30 pm (Beg. only), Tue. 5.15-6.15 pm (Mixed), Thu. 5.15-6.15 pm (Mixed)  
(\* beginners encouraged to go to two classes per week)  
**Where:** To be notified  
**Cost:** Members: \$1.20/lesson  
Others: \$1.80/lesson

**Fitness and weight training advice**  
Can be obtained on an appointment basis. A qualified instructor will discuss with you what you require, as well as show you how to use gymnasium equipment. Call in at Sport Hall Office or ring 49 2860. No Charge.



**Traditional Chinese Massage**  
Based on the principals of Chinese medicine. As an introductory course it teaches you how to massage, how to use it as therapy, as well as show something of Chinese culture and philosophies. This course culminates in a final 'open' day.  
**When:** Wed. 6.30-9.30 pm or Sat. 9.30-12.30 pm  
**Where:** Activities Room  
**Cost:** Members: \$25/12 weeks  
Others: \$40/12 weeks

**First Aid**  
These qualifications will give you the confidence to be able to help a friend or any victim of an accident.  
**When:** One evening per week  
Details to be notified  
**Cost:** \$10 (includes text)

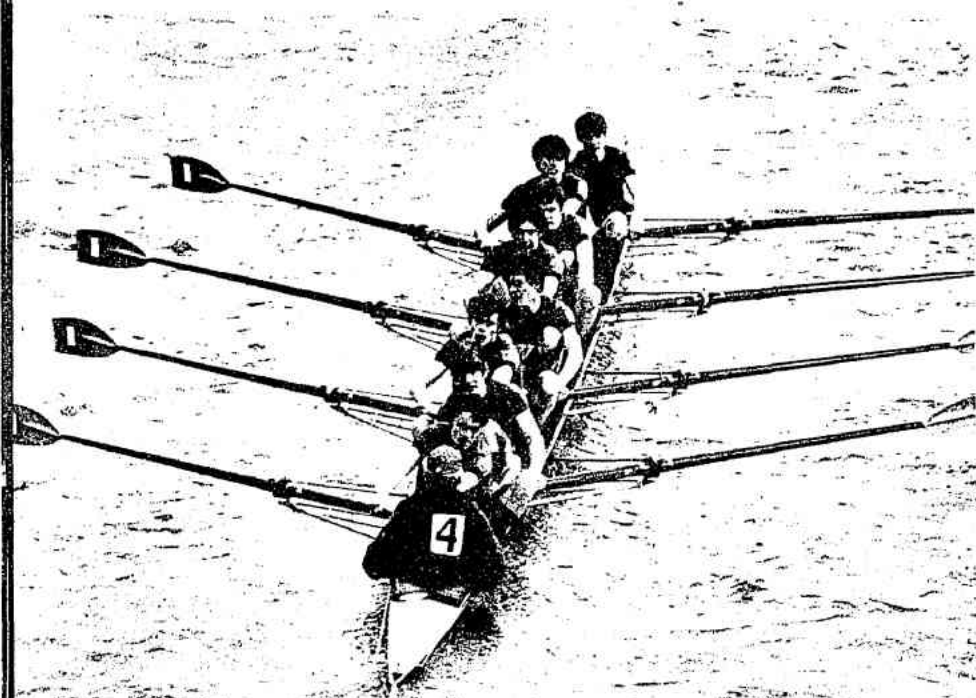
**Have you ever learnt to dance?**

**Social Dance**  
Learn to jive, waltz, rumba, disco and others.  
**When:** Tue. 6-7 pm or Thur. 5.30-6.30 pm  
**Where:** To be confirmed  
**Cost:** Members: \$1.50/lesson  
Others: \$2.50/lesson

# Henley; Punts, Pimms, Privilege ... and, er, Rowing

It was that time of year, the second Test in progress against Australia at Lords, the Wimbledon Men's Final and, of course, Henley. The blase of privilege and Victorian colour, white ducks and boaters, Leander ties and Cambridge Blues. The Stewards Enclosure, exclus-

ive to members and their guests, sold vast quantities of champagne and enough Pimms to keep the directors of that famous firm off the gin for months. Red nosed gentlemen and light-headed ladies in Edwardian lace retired to their Bentleys and Rolls after four cool and sometimes wet days of world class rowing.



Pangbourne 1st VIII racing in a stiff headwind in the Special Race for Schools.

The true strength of British rowing was revealed with Henley's greatest prize, the Grand Challenge Cup, being contested by three British crews all of international standard who were able to trounce American challengers. Cornell, Yale and Boston were beaten in early heats with Washington joining them on the bank on the Saturday.

The Grand was won in fine style by Oxford University in a surprising final which saw the British national squad beaten by ½ length. The race was rowed against a stiff head wind, which was better handled by the national squad who with a fast start soon took a lead of ¾ length. After 500 yards Oxford spurred and maintained the pressure on the national squad. At the Mile, Oxford had drawn level and the national squad began to tire. After fighting off an attempted recovery, Oxford sprinted and amid great acclamation from the Regatta enclosures, won by ½ length.

The eight year old boat used by Oxford has been a jinx to British national eights. The United States used the shell when they beat Great Britain to the World Championship gold medal in 1974 and earlier this year it was used when Thames Tradesmen beat the national squad at the Head of the River in London. Thames Tradesmen bought the eight at Henley last year when the Americans, God forgive them, wanted to chop it up for souvenirs.

In the Thames Cup for eights of lesser ability than those entered in the Grand, the London lightweight crew lost in the final by 2½ lengths to Charles River Rowing Association whose average weight exceeded that of the British crew by no less than 4 stone. The Americans are the Under 23 American title holders and are being groomed for the 1984 Olympics to be held in Los Angeles.

American crews also won the Ladies Plate and the Princess Elizabeth Cup. Since 1964 when the Cup was first open to schools from outside Britain, only Eton and Pangbourne have been able to keep the Cup from being taken to North

America. This year Holy Spirit High School beat Emanuel by 1-1/3 lengths.

Emanuel, one of three English schools to reach the semi-finals, carried no less than four crew members whose weight was well under ten stone. It was an impressive performance against a crew who were not only much heavier, but also much older.

The West Germans drew much attention this year. Ingleheim-Ulm, who but for the Olympic boycott would surely have taken a medal in Moscow, won the inaugural Queen Mother Challenge Cup for quadruple sculls and were arguably the best crew at Henley in terms of skill and technique. Volker Nolte, the German sculler, claimed that his 'new' scull which has a fixed seat but sliding stretcher and riggers, was worth ten seconds over the Henley course. At first heralded as revolutionary, Richard Burnell, writing for the *Sunday Times* put people's minds to rest and made certain less well informed commentators look very silly. He wrote: "Unfortunately his invention is no less than 27 years old, for the same principle was applied to a double sculling boat by C.E.Poynter of Bedford in 1954." Needless to say, Nolte was beaten by Chris Ballieu 'easily' in the semi-finals of the Diamond Sculls.

Also new at Henley were two invitation races for women. Though few crews competed and all races were won easily it looks as if women's rowing will grow to be part of Henley. The Captain of Boats at Oxford's leading ladies college, Somerville, was not so keen. She said Henley should be left to the men's crews as women's rowing is firmly established at the National Championship Regatta held two weeks after Henley.

It was certainly a Regatta of triumph for Britain, with wins in the Grand, the Diamond Sculls, the Stewards and Prince Philip Cups, the Silver Goblets and the Double Sculls.

## RESULTS:

WYFOLD CUP (Fours, coxless)  
Hanlan, Canada beat Leander 1 length 7 mins 54 secs.

VISITORS CUP (Fours, coxless, academic institutions only)

University of London beat Durham University, Durham disqualified.

DIAMOND SCULLS (Open sculls)

C.L. Ballier beat C.S. Howell. Easily 9 mins 38 secs.

DOUBLE SCULLS (Open)

E.R. Simms & S.G. Redgrave (Maidenhead and Marlowe) beat A.M. Riddle and B.A. May (Dart and Staines) Easily 8 mins 16 secs.

QUEEN MOTHER CUP (Open quadruple sculls)

R.V. Ingleheim and U.R. Dona, West Germany, beat Maidenhead and Marlowe Easily 7 mins 23 secs.

LADIES PLATE (Eights, academic institutions only)

University of Washington beat Yale University ½ length 7 mins 18 secs.

THAMES CUP (Eights)

Charles River RA beat London RC 2½ lengths 7 mins 16 secs.

GRAND CHALLENGE (Eights)

Oxford University and Thames Tradesmen beat Leander and Tyrian ½ length 7 mins 15 secs.

BRITANNIA CUP (Fours, coxed, United Kingdom only)

Vesta R.C. beat Saxon BC 1½ lengths 8 mins 13 secs.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH CUP (Eights schools only)

Holy Spirit High School, USA beat Emanuel 1-1/3 lengths 7 mins 35 secs.

STEWARDS' CUP (Fours, coxless)

London RC and Thames Tradesmen beat Vesper, US. Easily 7 mins 48 secs.

PRINCE PHILIP CUP (Fours, coxed)

Kingston BC beat Garda Siohana, Ireland, 3¾ lengths 7 mins 45 secs.

SILVER GOBLET (Open coxless pairs)

Kingston BC beat London RC 1 length 8 mins 46 secs.

SPECIAL RACE FOR SCHOOLS (School eights)

Shrewsbury beat St. Edwards 2 lengths 5 mins 13 secs.

The Henley Course is one mile 550 yds long. The Special Race for schools, however, is raced over 1,500 meters.

## PRESS RELEASE

Bobby Sands, former British M.P., is to seek election to the ANU Union Board of Management.

This was announced at a press conference given in the smouldering ruins of a Belfast hotel by Mr Sands' two personal aides, five press agents, three solicitors, two secretaries and three wardrobe managers. They told newsmen that Mr Sands had great experience with catering establishments and was a dynamic administrator.

Recently Mr Sands has been elected as Secretary of the Belfast Wine Tasters' Association, Vice-President of the Irish Livestock and Poultry Producers' League, Chair of the Ulster Milk Board and Editor of the Irish Gourmet Club Newsletter.

One of his agents told the media of Mr Sands' belief that the Union could live forever. He would make a killing in the Refectory and introduce explosive policies on renovations. He was critical of the Board's failure to set targets and believed that it should re-arm itself and adjust its sights. We were told that Mr Sands had a burning desire to step in and blast away the Union's problems.

Mr Sands' aides denied that his connection with the IRA could affect his chances in the election. They pointed out the number of buildings which the IRA had never blown up and claimed that coronary disease killed more people than the IRA ever would. The IRA's record was even more impressive if soldiers and Protestants were discounted.

A Home Office spokesperson dismissed claims by *Woroni* Editor Rohan Greenland that Bobby Sands was still alive as a result of eating Mars bars smuggled in by his mother baked into cakes. He claimed that this was a rumour started by aides during Mr Sands' unsuccessful campaign for election to the board of Cadbury-Schweppes.

**The Great Woroni  
Bicycle Race**

Mens, Ladies & Wakky Races

In BUSH WEEK

## Wringing out a protest



Students washing their clothes yesterday under the soap-foam-cascading sculptured fountains outside Bruce Hall at the ANU during their protest against inadequate laundry facilities.



Reserves pressure Weston Creek goal

A.N.U. has two men's soccer teams in the A.C.T. Soccer Federation's Football League competition. It is my intention to provide a report on the teams' progress at this half-way mark of the season.

Reserves are currently lying a close fourth in their competition with some outstanding wins to their credit. The team is built around a fast and skilful forward line, capable of lightning-quick breaks and spectacular goals. Credit must go to right-striker Milefe Pholo, a player who, on his best days, is nothing short of unstoppable. The midfield provides good back up for the front men with Michael Maslin and Ed Newbrigin giving unselfish service.

The back-four is a formidable test for any other team's forwards, captain Steve Davis marshalling in the centre with good cover from Steve Brand and Joe O'Gara. John Tucker is goalkeeper, with safe hands and quick reflexes proving to be a valuable player indeed.

The names mentioned are intended to reflect that, although these players stand out, soccer is inevitably a team game and all players will testify that it is teamwork that has got them into a position where they have a very good chance of winning the Reserves' Championship.

Firsts are having a successful season, the most successful for some time. Lying around the middle of the table, A.N.U. has come back after a poor start, has settled down and is now a match for any team in the Football League. Consistently hard to beat, A.N.U. could take two points off even the highest placed team, as some solid results will show. By far the most magnificent performance has come in the Federation Cup, where A.N.U. are now in the Final. A good 2-0 win in the first round against the strong Belconnen United side, reflected a good team performance. The next round saw the Firsts drawn against one of the giants of Canberra football, West Woden Juventus. After a tight, defensive game, A.N.U. eliminated Juventus 4-3 on penalty kicks after the game ended in a 0-0 draw. To prove it was no fluke, A.N.U. beat the same side by the same margin the next week in the League, the difference being that this time it was 4-3 on goals. A.N.U. were leading 4-0 at one stage.

Polonia were now drawn to meet the Firsts in the Cup semi-final, the tipsters were out against the Uni, including the pundits at the Canberra Times, but an upset was on the cards as A.N.U. displaying superb second-half form, raced away to win 2-1 and were unlucky not to have won by two or three more, the scorers being Andy Sutcliffe and Paul Randles.

The Firsts team is based around a strong back four of Bob Grant, Tony Petkovic, Chris Phillips and skipper Martin Peet, who, it seems, every week produce a magnificent performance. Safe in goals is Peter Johns, a tall, rangy goalkeeper who was the hero of the penalty-kicks against Juventus.

Randles in midfield couples grim determination with skill to dominate the centre of the pack, supported

by the hard-working Andy Skidmore, while up front the opportunist trio of Sutcliffe, Geoff Lee and Adrian Paviour finishes off the goals.

The inspiration for both teams' success comes from club coach Doug Smith, who has turned a team of average footballers into one capable of winning a major trophy for the club and due credit must be given to him in this respect.

The cup Final will be played on Sunday, July 26th at Deakin Oval, kick-off at 2.30pm. The match is against the strong Downer Olympic team and a close, action packed game is expected. Come out to support your team and local soccer, and cheer the Blues to victory.

Bill Pennington.



Ed Newbrigin shielding the ball



Coach Doug Smith



Anxious moment for keeper Peter Johns

# An Aboriginal Experience

Kath Walker, the Aboriginal poetess, lives on Stradbroke Island, Queensland. Her home is an open area in the bush, with the caravan where she lives, and shelters for a kitchen, laundry and toolshed. She often has groups of children camping with her, to teach them Aboriginal ways of doing things. She is concerned to pass on her people's heritage, as a living reality, and not merely as an article in a book or a museum piece. Twenty children and four adults from the Murrin Bridge Aboriginal community, near Lake Cargelligo in western N.S.W., visiting Kath during the 1980 August holidays. I was part of the camp for most of the time.

Here is my recollection of some of the things that we learned from Kath.

In tribal times, children would be cared for by their parents; if something happened to the child, the parent was responsible. Discipline not physical force could be used on the child to warn it of dangers. Children were not expected to express opinions or think like an adult. When they reached the age of roughly 12, preparation for adulthood would begin. They would leave the life of the central community and become part of an outer ring. Boys would go first with the hunters, to learn the art of survival, and then with the elders, who would teach them the laws of the tribe. Girls would be with the women, to learn food collection, and how to deal with their families. After a specified period, from five to six years, boys would be initiated, and the new adults would return to the centre community.

No Aboriginal would ever kill unless it was necessary for food, and the whole tribe would share in the kill of the successful hunters. This process of passing on the customs and laws, and bringing children into adulthood, was so well established the Aboriginals lived in Australia for at least 40,000 years before Captain Cook. Physical care and use of the land, so much a part of their social customs, was another reason that they were able to survive so long.

Much of what we learned was discussed informally at the campfire. Kath did give a series of lectures and lessons, on practical aspects of Aboriginal life. Oyster collecting and eating and modern bark painting were two. The artwork resulting from the latter was amazing. Many scenes and animals were created from the twigs and stones glued on a cardboard backing. One day the children cooked a Kupmari, the traditional South Pacific feast where the food is cooked with hot stones. The chickens and vegetables were wrapped first in green banana leaves, then in foil, before being buried. At the end of the day the food made a delicious feast. One night of the camp, the pattern was broken deliberately, and the children watched television. This was an admission that TV can be entertainment, and can have a place in a life lived in the twentieth century.

There was never an attempt to force a return to the former fully tribal life, which would not be possible for many Aboriginals. Rather, there was encouragement to use things from both societies to which Aboriginals have access. Learning in school is important, but retaining Aboriginal customs and culture is more so.



One of the aims of the camp was to affirm Aboriginal heritage for the children; that simple, unhurried pace, in which everything has its place. Showing the children that their balanced approach to life is a gift, and not something to be ashamed of, is the way to the future, Kath believes. Self-confidence, and confidence in being Aboriginal, will allow them to act to improve their situation.

This is essential, as 200 years have shown that even the most well intentioned whites cannot solve the problems that the new society has brought. Expression by Aboriginals of their needs, and action by them to implement them, is the way that their uniqueness will be retained.

There has been an awakening Aboriginal consciousness for some years, borne out by actions such as the Aboriginal Embassy and the establishment of the Aboriginal Legal and Medical Services. The publication of Aboriginal literature has also been increasing, proclaiming the injustices done to them, and their pride. The camp was another sign of the strength of their culture, and the possibility of living it in the twentieth century. It was also a chance to begin to see the way another culture approaches life, and to reflect on the relevance of this culture for our modern, troubled world.

Rebecca Bishop  
Student Christian Movement

# Defence Conference At ANU

by Ean Higgins

The Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at ANU held a top-level conference at the University from 6 to 9 July, on "Australian Defence Policy for the 1980s". Senior academics, military officers, government officials, journalists and private sector executives presented papers dealing with such topics as the strategic balance, the ANZUS alliance, regional and global dimensions, economic aspects and force structures.

The alliance with the United States was one of the more topical issues discussed at the conference. Coral Bell of ANU presented "The Case for Alliance", in which she described Australia as having an interest in maintaining a peaceful international order, which she regarded as being dependent on the "central balance" between the US and the USSR. Disruption of the central balance posed a more serious threat to Australia than regional concerns. "We are economically, sociologically and culturally Western, and our fortunes, both politically and economically, are dependent on the general fortunes of the Western alliance," said Dr Bell.

Noel Butlin of the Economic History Department at ANU, in a paper originally billed as "The Case for Non-Alliance" but later titled "Australian Defence: Our Own Worst Enemy?" questioned some aspects of the American alliance, particularly the implications for US bases in Australia in the event of a nuclear war and in terms of sovereignty.

Peter Hastings, Associate Editor of *The Sydney Morning Herald*, took a different view to Dr Bell's of Australia's threat environment. "Australia's problems are regional" he said. "Regional threat, in any case, is a euphemism for Indonesia." Indonesia represented a potential threat in terms of proximity, population and instability, but when the intent of the country, which was traditionally oriented towards the North, was considered, and its vulnerability to retaliation, the actual military threat was minimal, although some political and economic dangers existed.

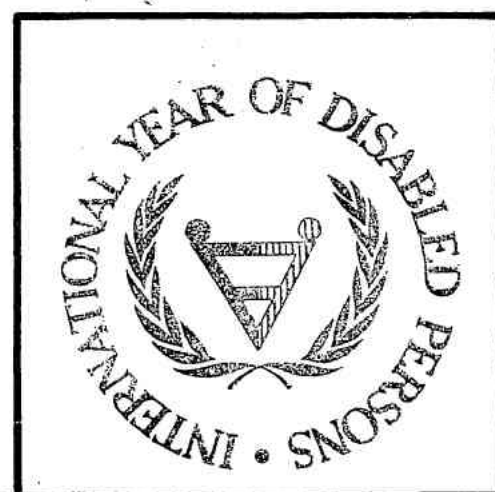
Robert O'Neill, Head of the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, in a paper on "Strategic Concepts and Force Structure" said "Soviet activism in the Third World, backed by increases in Soviet military strength over the past decade, point to a need for the Western allies to maintain forces for rapid deployment to contain limited outbreaks of conflict. . . Australia has a positive interest to be served by the development of such a capacity." To many in the audience Dr O'Neill gave the impression that he was suggesting a return to the policy of "forward defence" which predicated Australian involvement in the Malayan Emergency, Korea, Konfrontasi, and Vietnam. Dr O'Neill later denied that he was in fact advocating such a policy.

A number of speakers called for an increase in Australian defence capability. Brigadier P.J. Greville advocated the reintroduction of national service.

The message which appeared to emerge from the conference was that the countries of the region faced some instability, but posed no direct military threat to Australia. The only real danger presented itself in the form of the Soviet Union. In this case, however, an attack could only emerge in the event of a major outbreak of hostilities, in which case the ANZUS alliance would be invoked and the United States would come to Australia's aid. Nonetheless, Australia should build up its defences, to meet small localised threats and keep up its side in the Western alliance.



"You're right, they are both Israeli. Maybe it's a by-election."



## AFUW

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN - A.C.T.

Are you a woman who has recently graduated? Perhaps you graduated some time ago and have not yet found out what A.F.U.W. is all about. The Australian Federation of University Women welcomes women graduates of any age from Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education from all over the world.

If you would like to maintain associations you made during your undergraduate days or make new friendships with women from different disciplines, why not come along to A.F.U.W. - A.C.T. meetings?

The Australian Federation is affiliated with the International Federation of University Women, founded after the First World War in Great Britain and America. Now there are more than fifty member countries. Members are able to apply for scholarships and fellowships offered by member groups in other states and overseas.

When overseas, Australian members may avail themselves of the hospitality offered in the country they are visiting. Overseas guests are often entertained when in Canberra. When in London, members may stay at historic Crosby Hall, in the heart of Chelsea.

A.F.U.W. - A.C.T. is represented on the National Council of Women. There is thus the opportunity to

make submissions on matters that are important to the women of Australia.

For the coming two years, the National Council of A.F.U.W. is based in Canberra and in January 1982, the National Conference will bring to Canberra graduates from every state in Australia. Funds have also been made available to bring some representatives from developing countries in South East Asia.

If you are expecting to graduate at the end of the year, you may like to come along with your friends now before you all go your separate ways. There are A.F.U.W. groups in every state in Australia and transfer is easy and an excellent way of meeting people in a new state.

Meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month - usually in the evening in the Common Room at the Research School of Chemistry - A.N.U. at 7.45pm. Sometimes lunchtime meetings replace the evening one. Guest speakers introduce a wide range of topics.

If you would like to know more about A.F.U.W. please ring Pat Stewart - Membership Officer, 54 3882 or Beryl Smith - Publicity Officer 86 3021.

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Photo: Ruth Maddison

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